The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 277.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany.

—Charlotte Cushman, the actress, is seriously ill in Cincinnati.

—Col. L. P. Grant has been appointed Receiver of the Atlantic & Richmond Air Line Railroad.

—The Chinese Government has ordered a large quantity of breech loading rifles from Germany.

—John Comerton, a longshoreman of New York, was killed last Saturday night during a fight.

—Gleason & Fell, dry goods merchants of San Francisco, have failed for two hundred thousand dollars.

—The Arcadian Club of New York gave a reception on Saturday night to Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer.

—The New York police made a general raid on gambling houses on Saturday night, and arrested a number of persons.

—Joseph H. Drummond, a high official in the Masonic Order in the United States, met a formal reception in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—One McGuire was arrested in Wilkesbarre on Saturday, having attempted to kill W. G. Ward, Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Scranton.

—Shocks of earthquake are felt at intervals along the route from Vera Cruz to Guanajuato, Mexico. The shocks commenced on the 15th inst.

—There is an effort being made in the Arkansas Legislature to inquire into the manner of the election of S. W. Dorsey to be United States Senator.

—Wm. M. Keys, a member of the Salvage Corps in St. Louis, was killed while spreading tarpaulins, at a fire on Saturday, by the falling of the upper floors.

—The New York steamship companies have agreed to increase steerage passenger rates from eighteen and twenty dollars to twenty-three and twenty-five dollars.

—At Trenton, N. J., last Saturday, while Mrs. Riley was lighting a fire with a can of kerosene, an explosion took place, and herself and infant child were burned to death.

—The three American Express robbers, and the negro, Nelson Briggs, who stole their booty, waived an examination in the Cincinnati Police Court on Saturday, and went to jail.

—A dispatch reports the arrest at Monroe, Louisiana, of James Dougherty, who committed a brutal murder at Manchester, Ohio, several months ago, and escaped from the jail at Ripley.

—A dispatch from Matamoras, November 20, says the Mexican Congress has decreed the constitution of a Senate, to be made up of two Senators from each State and federal district of the republic.

—Rev. R. Patterson, formerly President of Waterville College, Maine, and recently Professor of Theology in Shurtleff College, Alton, Ills., and in the Chicago University, died in Millville, N. J., on Saturday.

—The American Express Company have tendered a pecuniary testimonial to nine members of the Cincinnati Metropolitan police force for their energy in ferreting out the perpetrators of the recent robbery.

—Hall's bakery and adjoining stores of L. L. Thurwachter and Burham, in Syracuse, N. Y., were burned on Sunday. Loss $130,000; insurance $85,000. Two men were seriously and several slightly injured by falling walls.

—There is much interest manifested among the printers of Washington city in the type-setting contest, which is to take place on the 5th of December. Two composing-sticks, one gold and the other silver, are the prizes.

—Col. Bolander, formerly Colonel of the Tenth Ohio and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Regiments, died at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton on Saturday, where, disabled by wounds, he has been several years.

—Arrangements have been made to disinter the bodies of one Colonel and sixteen privates belonging to Early's force who fell during skirmishes near the District of Columbia and Maryland line in 1864, and to bury the remains in the Episcopal church cemetery in that vicinity.

—The First Presbyterian church of Louisville, Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., pastor, formally withdrew from the Louisville Presbytery on Sunday. It will be remembered that the Presbytery, in session last week, severely reprimanded Dr. Wilson, and called upon him to resign his pastoral charge.

—Monsieur Charles Ernst, for thirty years a dancing master in Cincinnati, committed suicide last Saturday night at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He had just returned from a trip to France, which it had been his custom to take yearly. He first came to this country as a member of the Ravel troupe.

—The following bodies have been recovered from the Empire wreck at New Orleans: Johnnie, aged twelve; Ida, aged seven—children of Capt. Jeanfrean; Minnie, aged eleven, daughter of Paul Williams, of Plaquemine Parish; colored deck sweep and white laboring man—making ten bodies so far recovered.

—The steamer Cuba arrived in New Orleans on Saturday from Vera Cruz, bringing news of an earthquake there on the 15th inst. There were two shocks, each lasting ten seconds. Several houses were destroyed, and the greatest consternation prevailed, but no lives were lost. The shocks were felt along the entire Mexican coast.

—A swindle of one hundred and fifty dollars in feathers, secured from a river steamer by a man representing himself as a drayman, was perpetrated on a prominent wholesale grocer of Cincinnati on Saturday. The swindler escaped with his booty. This is the fourth time in a few weeks the same game has been played successfully.

—The York rite and Scottish rite Masons of Cincinnati united on Saturday in giving a reception to Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, the highest national official in both orders. This is regarded there by Masons with great satisfaction, as an indication that the barriers to perfect fraternal feeling between the orders had been broken down.

—The dead body of John Koch, with a bullet hole in the neck, was found near Breese Lake, a few miles from East St. Louis, on Thursday last. Koch started out on a hunting expedition a few days before, and when found, his gun and other hunting apparatus were missing, and his pockets turned inside out, indicating that he had been murdered.

—Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Washington, delivered a lecture in Baltimore, on Saturday night, for the benefit of the Washington Monument fund. President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Delano, Attorney General Williams, and General Babcock were present. Letters were read from General Sherman and Admiral Porter, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

THE OIL TRADE.

The Exports from New York and Philadelphia.

The exports of petroleum for the week ending Nov. 16, are considerably above those of the week previous. But the charters are a good deal reduced. From New York and Philadelphia for the week the clearances amounted in crude equivalent to 102,944 barrels, as against 66,979 barrels during the week previous, or an increase of 5,281 barrels per day. But the charters, in crude equivalent, from the two ports, all told, amounted only to 124,708 barrels, as against 189,681 barrels the week before. The total exports from the two ports from January 1st to Nov. 16, this year, were, in crude equivalent, to 5,889,704 barrels, as against 6,160,779 barrels, same time last year, or a decrease of 280,075 barrels. Our figures are made up from Pitou's circular, which may be regarded as reliable. Last year at this time the exports were very much larger than at present. And with the present rate of decrease of charters, the export trade from New York and Philadelphia will amount to nothing. There is no speculation in these showings. Unless more vessels shall be chartered soon for exporting oil, the shipments from the region will necessarily decrease a good deal. How soon the export trade will revive remains to be seen. The general disaster, which has attended the business of the German importers this year, will delay a renewal on their part of the trade. Until the stocks in Europe shall become pretty well depleted by consumption the export trade will remain at a stand still.—*Titusville Courier.*

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Municipal Elections in France.

The Subject of Arrests Discussed in the German Reichstag.

GERMANY.

Reichstag Proceedings.

BERLIN, November 21.—In the Reichstag, to-day, Deputy Leibknecht offered a motion for the release of several Democratic Deputies.

Windhorst supported the motion, and speaking of the frequency of arrests, said even an Ambassador was not safe.

Bismarck replied to Windhorst. He said the Deputy had failed to show that any arrest made by the Government was illegal. The frequency of arrests was due to the increasing frequency of infringements of the laws. This was even the case in grades of society, whose first duty was to foster respect for law. He said he was quite ready to discuss this question of arrests.

Larker said he was opposed to a discussion of the motion at present, preferring its postponement until after the debate on judicial reforms. He regretted the absence of a preliminary public examination into the case of persons arrested, which would have prevented a dissemination of dubious rumors.

Reichensperger spoke of the persecution and imprisonment of Bishops for conscience sake.

Bismarck, in reply, said Reichensperger placed subjective conscience above objective law. Ultramontanes and social Democrats held ideas of conscience which cannot be adopted as a standard.

After further debate, Leibknecht's motion was rejected.

CANADA.

Decision in a Catholic Cemetery Case.

MONTREAL, November 21.—A cable dispatch was received to-day from London as follows: "In the Guibord case, the appeal is allowed and burial is ordered in holy grounds, with all the costs, except of accusation of the Judge. Guibord is entitled to ecclesiastical rights. Action was brought because the Church authorities refused to allow the interment of Guibord in the Catholic cemetery, on the ground that he belongs to a society whose members were excommunicated."

FRANCE.

Municipal Elections.

PARIS, November 22.—The Republican candidates were generally successful in the municipal elections to-day at Lille, Valenciennes, St. Etienne, Dijon, Grenable, Havre, Cambrai, Perigueux, Angers and Limoges. The Republicans have elected their entire ticket at Boulogne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Condemning Prof. Tyndall's Address.

DUBLIN, November 22.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Cullen, thanking him and the Irish Bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Tyndall at Belfast, and declaring that nothing is to be so dreaded as "those spiritual pirates, whose trade is to despoil the souls of men."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Revolution.

RIO JANEIRO, November 21.—The gunboat Parana, of the Argentine revolutionists' flotilla, has been voluntarily surrendered to the Government fleet. Her crew landed at Montevedo. The Government of the Argentine Republic has stopped the mails from Buenos Ayres for Europe.

SPAIN.

Editors Arrested.

MADRID, November 21.—The editors of the *La Prensa*, La Bandeza city, have been arrested and sent to prison for violating the press laws, established under a state of siege.

GLADSTONE VS. CATHOLICS.

Letter from Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore.

Reply to One of the Ex-Premier's Statements.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, has written a short letter on the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in his late phamphlet that since the Vatican Council defined the dogma of infallibility of the Pope "every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." The Archbishop says: When a person tells me that my religion requires me to be disloyal to my country, the old Adam comes up in me, and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely. The only thing I have to say against Gladstone's declaration is that it is false, a shameful calumny, and I would appeal with perfect confidence as to the truth of my assertion to the conscience of every Catholic over the face of the earth. It has no foundation either in the words of the decree, nor in any possible logical deduction from those words. The thought, even, that it would have any such bearing, I am certain never entered into the mind of any member of the Council. The Vatican canon did not change in one iota the relations of Catholics to civil power any more than it changed those of Protestants. It left that important matter as connected with the order of civil society where the New Testament leaves it—where our blessed Lord left it when he told us to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." Ever since Gladstone committed political harikari by dissolving Parliament, he has been a soured and disappointed man, and that there is no being on this earth more mischievous than an old politician "turned out to grass." Everything he has done and said and written since shows that he is as anxious to get back into his cage as a Polar bear is to get out of his. And so he has taken to what an old English divine used to call "this Cheshire cheese," the "no popery" cry, which "little dishing" as many others have tried before him, and is endeavoring to raise the whirlwind in the hope that it may blow him back on to the treasury benches. It will be more likely to blow him out to sea. By this publication, Gladstone has paid but a poor compliment to the good sense and intelligence of the English people, and I have my doubts whether they will dance to his music. If he was situated like Bismarck, and could put a soldier alongside of every honest citizen to make him dance, "will he, nill he," then there would be some sense in the thing.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Capt. Eads' Observations in Europe on the Jetty System.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Captain James B. Eads, who has just returned from Europe, where he went three months ago to examine the improvements at the mouths of various rivers on the continent, in an interview yesterday gave much interesting information regarding his observations. He visited the Meuse, Oder, Vipper, Stalpe, Vistula, Pregel, Danube, Rhone and other rivers where the jetty system is in use, and found it successful in every instance, the depth of the channel of these rivers having been increased from seven to fifteen feet. The jetties at Sulina, the mouth of the Danube, have been so great a success that the St. George channel, which discharges four times as much water as the Sulina, is to be improved in the same manner, and the Russian Government is preparing to adopt the same plan on the Volga, Awina and Neva. On the latter stream there are to be five miles of jetties, which will give a depth of twenty-four feet, and enable the largest vessels to reach St. Petersburg. At the mouth of the Rhone, where it has been stated jetties had proved a failure, Capt. Eads found that jetties had never been tried, but that simple embankments had been thrown up along the river banks for the purpose of closing some lateral outlets. These embankments do not extend within half a mile of the mouth of the river, and are seven-eighths of a mile from the bar. The engineer in charge expresses the opinion that if they were extended to or beyond the bar, the desired depth of channel would be obtained.

Capt. Eads found the Jetty system in great favor with the engineers whom he met in his trip, and comes home greatly strengthened in his convictions that the mouth of the Mississippi should be improved by jetties, and will at once commence vigorous efforts to secure the adoption of that system by Congress.

$6,600 Trot in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The trotting race to wagon for $6,000, between Occident, Fullerton and Sam Purdy, took place to-day. The first heat was won by Fullerton, Purdy second, Occident last. Time 2:26½. Fullerton took the second heat in 2:30¾. Fullerton also won the third heat, and race. Time 2:27½. Budd Doble drove Occident, O. A. Hickox Fullerton, and McClellan Purdy.

JAQUEMET.

A Catholic Priest Renounces his Faith.

An Ecclesiastical Sensation—What the Priest Says—He Comes Back to his First Love—What Archbishop Bayley Thinks of Him—The Pope Weeding Out his Garden—Both Sides of an Interesting Story.

A brief telegram appeared in Saturday's issue giving notice of the retirement from the Catholic church of a priest, and his assumption of Presbyterian obligations. The Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the event—an event that has created considerable discussion in church circles throughout the country:

The Renunciation.

A decided sensation was produced on Wednesday evening last at the meeting for young men held in the lecture room of Dr. Leyburn's church, on West Fayette street, Baltimore, by the Young Men's Christian Association. During the meeting a priest named F. Jaquemet entered the room, and going up to where Dr. Leyburn was seated, shook hands with him and took a seat by him. After the usual religious exercises Rev. Jaquemet arose and said:

I return into the Church in which I was born and raised—fully convinced that it is the Church of the true gospel, which is simplicity and purity. My mother was a strict Presbyterian and I was reared in regard for the true principles of Calvinism. Since I was ordained a priest in 1860 I have been in many missions in this country, in Europe, Asia and Africa. If I separate myself from the Catholic Church it is not that I have anything against any one. I esteem the Catholic head of the diocese. He has always been kind to me. My heart knows no hatred, no hard feeling against any one. I have, in a communication to the Archbishop, indicated my formal separation from the Roman Catholic Church, and now reunite myself with the primitive, the motherly church, in which I was born.

Congratulations.

His remarks were delivered in a plain and forcible manner and created an unexpected sensation. After the meeting he was surrounded by a number of the gentlemen present, who shook him by the hand and congratulated him on the step he had taken. He seemed greatly pleased with the ovation he received, and answered quietly the many questions propounded to him. He is a man of medium height, florid complexion, about forty-five years of age and of a highly nervous organization. He dresses in black, with his clothing in the usual clerical cut. In conversation he is fluent and agreeable, speaking with a slight foreign accent, and is affable in manners. He evidently possesses a cultivated and well-informed mind, fully appreciating the importance of the act which has excited so much public interest.

Note to Archbishop Bayley.

The receipt of the intelligence at the Cathedral, the residence of Archbishop Bayley, was not unexpected, as he had been making threats for some time that unless the Archbishop resigned to him his faculties as a priest he would do something desperate, and on November 22, 1874, he sent the following note to Archbishop Bayley:

Esteemed Archbishop:

As I am on the point of taking an important step, I thought it my duty to make your Grace acquainted with it. I impelled by sincere and strong motives of conscience, I without human influence or enticement, but my free will and sincere persuasion, return into the Church in which I was born and raised.

I am, and always will be, the most sincere friend of your Grace.

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Mr. Jaquemet was never formally received into this diocese. He owed such position as he had in it to my commisseration for

A Poor Priest With a Somewhat Injured Reputation.

He had formed the habit of using preparations of opium some years ago, as he told me, to correct the bad effects of the Mississippi water, when obliged to be a good deal on the river in the performance of his missionary duties.

Soon after I had received him into my house, I found that he sometimes indulged in more active stimulants, and then told him that it would be impossible for me to give him any permanent situation in the diocese. He begged so hard of me to give him another trial that I persuaded the good Father McColgan, of St. Peter's church, to receive him at least for awhile to test the sincerity of his promises. I had found that St. Peter's was so unworthy of a priest, and began to give so much scandal, that I was obliged to withdraw his faculties, and declare to him in the most positive terms, that I could do no more for him. But, though I

Wished to Get Rid of Him,

he would not give me up, and again so won upon my pity by his earnest declarations as to his destitute and miserable condition, that I prevailed on the Abbot of the Passionists at Gethsemane, in Kentucky, to receive him into his monastery, in the hope that under the quiet and solemn influences of the place he might enter into himself and get over his unfortunate infatuation. But he soon broke bands with him and took a seat by him. After the usual religious exercises Rev. Jaquemet arose and said:

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found himself suddenly and unexpectedly the object of general interest and attention. During the day he was visited by several representatives of the various newspapers, only escaping from them finally by returning to his residence at 67 South Eutaw street, where he held a long conversation with a representative of the *Gazette*. In an account that had been published regarding his previous life and history he found many inaccuracies, and in reply to inquiries, made the following statement:

Q. Please state your place of birth and history of your life?

A. I am of French Huguenot parentage, and was born in Geneva in 1834. My early religious instruction and training was in the Calvinistic Church. I made my first communion at a Calvinist Church at Marseilles, France, when in my sixteenth year. When in my twentieth year I came to the United States and remained only about six months, when I returned to France. A few months later I again visited America, and within the next year or two made five other trips between France and the United States. Then I finally settled in Cincinnati, where an intimate friend, a man of intellectual culture, resided, who was to some extent instrumental in inducing me to become a Catholic. I was, of course, sincere and honest in my convictions when I undertook my preparations for the ministry. From Cincinnati I was sent to the Seminary of St. Mary near Cape Girardeau, by the Bishop of New Orleans, and was ordained a priest in 1860, for the Congregation of the Missions. I was immediately sent to New Orleans, and remained there until 1863. I then went to Cuba and for one year remained in the House of Missions. From there I was called to the House of Missions in Paris, and responded, passing through Canada on my way. From Paris I was sent to Constantinople, and went from there to Asia Minor and Smyrna, going thence into Egypt, where I remained about twenty months in the service of the Mission. In 1867 I returned to the United States, and was actively employed in the performance of my clerical duties in Philadelphia, St. Louis and many other cities and towns, finally in Charleston, S. C. From that city, in 1873, I came to Baltimore, and in 1874 went to the Trappist Monastery, near Louisville, Ky., to spend some months in a retreat. Subsequently I returned to Baltimore with the intention at first of going as a priest to Cuba, but after mature reflection and consideration resolved to renounce the Catholic faith.

Q. May I inquire, Mr. Jaquemet, what peculiar dogmas of the Church you could not accept?

A. There were several that I could not entertain as correct after mature reflection and diligent inquiry, seeking for the truth among others I may name

The Dogma of Infallibility.

This dogma I cannot accept; and yet there are many "true Catholics" who, if told by the Pope that the hat on that table (indicating a stove-pipe tile) was white, and knew it to be black, yet they would credit the statement. In accepting such a belief we must renounce our own senses. Such acts are only hypocritical, and when I realized the fact I resolved to renounce the Catholic faith and return my allegiance to a pure gospel form of worship. The

Doctrine of Transubstantiation

was another dogma that I could not accept, and there were many other dogmatical points that I could not believe, which would take too much time and space for explanation.

Q. What is your opinion as to the

Confessional and Lives of Celibacy

practiced by the Catholic clergy?

A. As regards the confessional, I believe its tendencies are not calculated to elevate the morals of the priests or people. The young and handsome priests are almost constantly engaged in hearing the confessions of the younger ladies of the congregation, and the statements that are made to him are of the most revolting character, and cannot but excite his grosser passions. It is a well established fact that all of them are not able to resist the temptation offered, and in many cases a sort of

Spiritual Love

is felt. It also often happens that a young lady falls in love with her handsome confessor, and confessions among such are found to be necessary as often as three times a week. I had rather not go into particulars on this subject, as it can accomplish no good. It may say, however, that the sacredness of the relations as to privity that exists between the confessor and the confessed, while it protects the personal character of the priest, encourages crime. The secret, if there be any, is safe with the priest, as the slightest intimation from him would result in his being deposed. All this is well known to the ladies of the parish. In one case a gentleman, when seriously ill, sent for St. Peter's Church in this city, I admonished the people that the confessional alone could not save them. They must experience a change of heart.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

25,000 People Suffering for the Necessaries of Life—The Crops Totally Destroyed by the Drought and Grass-hoppers in Eight Counties.

ATCHISON, November 21.—The *Daily Champion* publishes from advance sheets of official reports made to the State Board of Agriculture some statistics showing the destitution existing in several of the frontier counties of the State. Seventeen counties, in which an aggregate of 158,000 acres had been planted in corn, produced not a bushel of this cereal. Five of these counties produced an average crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat, and are abundantly able to relieve any individual cases of destitution in their midst. The other twelve counties, having an aggregate production of 25,887, as shown by the State census taken last June, are all on the remotest frontier, and the settlements in them have all been made within the last three years. The eight in which the greatest destitution prevails have all been populated within the past year or two, and the greater part of their population settled within their limits either last spring or the preceding fall. These eight have an aggregate population of 17,496. The settlers generally had their first crop in progress. They had expended all of their means in building their homes and putting in their crops. The drought and grasshoppers brought a total destruction of every thing they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without either food, clothing or fuel to sustain them until they can produce something on which to live, and they must be sustained by charitable contributions of the people in other sections of the State and country at large.

The *Champion* computes the number of destitute in the State at from 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in the older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and the more fortunate citizens are able and willing to help their destitute neighbors. But in eight counties the destitution is very general, and almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least 15,000 people must be assisted during the winter and until another crop is grown.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 22, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.02	32	79	E.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.80	40	82	SE	Lt. rain.
9 P. M.	29.61	43	92	NE	Hy. rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.76.
Mean Thermometer, 39.
Highest Thermometer, 45.
Lowest Thermometer, 20.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 66; Cincinnati, light rain, thermometer 60; Davenport, Iowa, threatening, thermometer 40; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 57; Keokuk, light rain, thermometer 42; La Crosse, heavy rain, thermometer 37; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 55; Louisville, fair, thermometer 60; Memphis, clear, thermometer 63; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 68; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 24; Pittsburgh, heavy rain, thermometer 44; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 66; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 70; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 33; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 69; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 21.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 23, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, continued rain and East and South winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1874.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has begun an action against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one hundred thousand dollars damages for alleged breach of contract. An order has been issued for the defendants to show cause why they should not furnish a bill of particulars. The companies, it is alleged, agreed upon the same freight charges, and that the Union Pacific should guarantee the Pacific Mail a certain amount of freight monthly, and that the Union Pacific failed to fulfill its part of the contract, and hence the suit.

SECOND EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The Conspiracy Case.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1874.

The Conspiracy Case.

In the safe burglary trial Harrington addressed the jury in his own behalf, saying that he did so notwithstanding the adage that "he who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client." He protested his entire innocence, and said he asked no favors, nothing but simple justice.

Harrington, in his argument, cited various cases and decisions which have been made against the practice of seizing private papers for the past six centuries, and denounced the action of the Government as illegal, indecent and infamous. In regard to the missing telegram, he said it was for his interest to keep that telegram intact, for the Government did not know who wrote that dispatch, and before they could introduce it they must prove that he (Harrington) wrote it. He would not have destroyed it under any circumstances, and he had as much right to say that the counsel for the Government had abstracted that telegram as they had to impute the absence to him. They might not have done it themselves, but they were surrounded by a band of men who were used to such capers, and they could have picked up this dispatch and have eaten it up as easily as they could have eaten one of Welker's best dinners.

He spoke about the release of Benton, and said he only did what he considered his duty, and what he always would do, and what he would do again, and that was to give every man his liberty on bail when the case warranted it. At this very time, he also suggested, Hayes could procure his release on bail.

Harrington spoke nearly two hours, and closed by urging his own vindication, and declaring his willingness to leave everything, his life and his reputation and honor, in the hands of the jury, and saying that in all of his official acts he had never yet tarnished his name or his honor.

The Court here took a recess. After the recess the Court was adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Davidge, of the counsel for the defense, will decide whether or not he will address the jury.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that the Patent Office is still self-supporting. The receipts for the year were $721,111, and expenditures, [illegible]. The number of applications and patents granted was slightly greater than last year. During the last two years a thorough and accurate index has been in course of preparation, comprising a list of all granted from 1836 to 1873. This is now in press. It will be published in two sets of three volumes each, and will be sold for $20 a set. The facilities for the rapid working of branches of the office have been greatly increased by the process employed of multiplying drawings of patents of the most important classes. Drawings of all patents ever issued have been completed and are easily obtained by inventors at small cost. The following figures show the business of the office:

Number of applications for patents	21,077
Patents issued and reissued	13,545
Applications for extensions	229
Extended	208
Caveats filed	3,129
Patents expired	5,287
Patents allowed, but not issued for want of final fee	2,680
Trade marks registered	324
Labels registered (from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30)	591

The number of applications and of patents granted is slightly greater than during the preceding year. The report shows the affairs of the office to have been well managed, and its business, in consequence, to have been promptly performed.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

Representative Wilshire, of Arkansas, had an interview to-day with Attorney General Williams with reference to affairs in that State, and says it was of a satisfactory character. Wilshire is satisfied that if any action be taken in the matter it will be by Congress.

The Attorney General informed him that in his dispatch to Judge Poland, at Little Rock, he did not suggest or indicate that Representative Ward, of the House Special Committee, should remain there, but merely requested Judge Poland to come to Washington on his way home, as he (the Attorney General) desired information relative to Arkansas affairs. Judge Poland, among other things, said to him that there was no disturbance or excitement whatever in Arkansas, and that the State was unusually quiet.

It is the purpose of Representative Wilshire and Governor Lowe to prepare this week, and file with the Attorney General, a statement refuting the charges and allegations of Smith and those who represent his interests. The general feeling in Washington is opposed to Federal interference.

Indian Affairs.

A delegation of nine chiefs of the Twitle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians had a long interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, and expressed a desire to cede the country now occupied by them in Dakota and Minnesota, White Earth country on the Missouri river, or elsewhere, provided they are properly recompensed. If this cannot be done, they wish the land which they occupy to be marked as theirs. They begged to be excused from discussion of the subject at present, on the ground that they all had bad colds and could not talk. Another interview was arranged for Monday.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1874.

Appropriation Bills.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill has been matured, and final action will be taken on the Navy Appropriation bill on Monday. Distribution of the bills is the same as last year. There is a prospect that the appropriations will be reduced from five to ten per cent. from what they were last year. A majority of the bills will be ready to be reported on the assemblage of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Thanksgiving week is to be enlivened by the presence of Miss Effie Ellsler, a delightful little actress who is not by any means unknown to Pittsburgh, and who is just starting out on a starring tour. She has selected this city as the place in which to make her debut in this new venture, and if we mistake not she will be accorded such a reception and given so much encouragement that it will always be to her a source of the liveliest gratification. She is young, very handsome, and a careful and conscientious artist, so that those who may go to see her can depend upon seeing an actress of genuine talent and one whose personations have in them the ring of true dramatic power. In Cleveland she is a very great favorite, and in no city has she ever appeared and failed to create a favorable impression. Under the careful training of her father, Mr. John A. Ellsler, she already ranks high in the profession, and gives fair promise of becoming one of its brightest ornaments. This evening and to-morrow night she represents the character of *Juliet* in "Romeo and Juliet," and plays *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," on Wednesday evening.

Kellogg English Opera.

The Kellogg English Opera Company announced to commence a season of three nights and a matinee in this city, at Library Hall, on Thursday week, is now performing in Cincinnati to large and delighted audiences. The peerless artiste who gives a name to the company is a stranger to the amusement public of Pittsburgh, where she has been for many years a great favorite, and therefore a long introduction is unnecessary. Since that eventful night at the Academy of Music, New York, when a

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼@111¾

SECRETARY BRISTOW is reported to have suppressed thirty pages of Treasurer Spinner's report, in which he argues in favor of the 3.65 interchangeable bond as a means of giving elasticity to the currency.

THE School Board of Rochester, New York, propose to discontinue their schools on and after the 30th of this month, owing to the lack of funds. This is probably the most shameful instance of bad management we have had in the country.

THE Committee in Congress on Appropriations have cut down the naval estimate to $17,000,000 as against 19,000,000 last year. This is wise. We are on a peace basis, and do not pretend to compete with Europe in experimenting in naval architecture, and hence all that is needed is enough to administer what we have; and $17,000,000 is enough.

THE fire in Brookville, on Friday last, which destroyed most of the business houses in the heart of the town, was almost as sweeping as that which befell Somerset a few years ago. Brookville was one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns in Pennsylvania, and the loss of over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property will be very severely felt by her citizens generally.

THE New York *Herald* is out on a new crusade. It wishes President Grant to reconstruct his Cabinet, because, when a popular election in England goes against the party in power, the ministry resign. The cases are not parallel. There the ministry are the responsible rulers,—here they are not. There an election turns directly and clearly on their policy,—here it does not. President Grant had as well turn himself out as his Cabinet.

MANAGER PUGH, whose lecture course in Philadelphia is one of the established institutions in that city, has recently done a very novel, yet, we take it, popular thing, in having a Parsee from India and a Chinese to lecture in his course. Each spoke of the moral and religious teachings of his own country, and the lectures, it is said, were listened to with the most earnest attention, and the ideas enunciated were surprising and yet not, at all times discordant in comparison with Christian teaching.

AS an exhibition of legal and forensic fencing, the Tilton-Beecher case is worthy of notice. The denial of Beecher's demand for a bill of exceptions, was claimed by Tilton as a victory; but it turns out that owing to the lack of unanimity among the Judges, the point can and will be appealed, thus deferring the trial of the civil case for several months. In the meantime the criminal cases against Moulton and Tilton, will be brought on, to the evident advantage of Beecher. Thus in maneuvering for position, Beecher at the present is evidently ahead.

THE feeling of insecurity and alarm over the palpable demoralization of our police force is palpably increasing. We do not profess to comprehend the merits or demerits of the several complaints against Chief Irwin, but it is entirely certain that there is responsibility somewhere for this. Mayor Blackmore is the official head of the force, in the sense of having appointing and dismissing power, and the general control of the force. He is sick and hence should not be severely criticised,—but suppose we had a Republican Mayor, and the police force were in its present condition? Would the fact of the Mayor's sickness prevent a general uproar being raised?

THE exact point which a few days since we insisted would be the secret of railroad success, seems already to be exciting a very marked influence on the tendencies of business and commerce. The fight for the grain trade, as between Philadelphia and Baltimore, turns on the item of three-quarters of a cent per bushel, which the Produce Exchange thinks the railroads ought to pay, and which the railroads say they cannot afford to pay. Says the *Tribune* of this: "Perhaps if the railways did not have to pay dividends on an enormously watered stock, they would have less difficulty in finding themselves able to afford what is necessary to prevent the loss of their trade and damage to the city, whose prosperity is their prosperity." Thus it is really a question of economy of construction that is involved.

REALLY, we must insist that this perpetual round of sensationalism relative to the internal fires that are said to be raging beneath our city, should cease. There are no such fires. At one point, near the edge of a hill, there is a little smouldering fire, which will be extinguished in a few days at most, and this, so far as it has gone, absolutely endangers no property or works whatever. It has long been a favorite topic of the superstitious,—that there are subterranean fires, kept alive originally by bandits, who emerged from their sulphurous homes, stormy nights, when all was dark and forbidding, and having committed their depredations, shrunk back again to their fiery homes. We believe several very startling novels have been based upon these incidents. And so from time to time, the subject comes up fresh and new. It is a very attractive topic when a sensational dispatch or paragraph is needed. There is something quite terrible in the idea that a city of over 100,000 population rests upon a slumbering volcano, or what is like it, a mass of smouldering fire. But it isn't true. Pompeii did its duty in its day,—but Pittsburgh is not like it.

GERMANY and Russia were chiefly instrumental in getting up the Brussels Conference, at which the rules of warfare were to undergo examination and modification, but they were anything but successful in controlling the Conference they had originated. Nearly every proposition they offered was rejected. The policy they marked out was to make warfare to be greatly in the interest of the stronger powers. But all such plans were refused. The modified text adopted by the Conference repudiates in toto the German and Russian programme for defensive operations. It provides that "the population of a non-occupied territory, who, on the approach of an enemy, of their own accord, take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves, shall be considered as belligerents if they respect the laws and usages of war." The conference forbids the use of poison or poisonous weapons: murder by treachery; murder of an antagonist who has surrendered at discretion; giving no quarter; the use of arms, projectiles or other weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering; the abuse of a flag of truce, and all destruction of the property of an enemy not imperatively demanded by the usages of war. These rules are praiseworthy, but they were suggested, and carried by, the votes of the smaller States. The real showing of the conference as regards Germany and Russia was, that they were allied together, and jointly sought to establish such rules as would enable them to readily overrun Europe, and crush out the smaller powers. The rules adopted will serve to repress their rising ambition, and give the smaller States a chance in the race for power.

PREVENTING REPUDIATION.

A new and very important scheme has been devised in England, which, viewed from the standpoint of rigid honesty, ought to succeed, but for reasons we mention below, probably will not. It is, to have State Legislatures enact laws, under which the States can be prosecuted in the United States Courts, and compelled to levy taxes to defray any obligations they may, as States, incur. The idea was originated by the result of a suit of Von Hoffman, a citizen of New York, against the town of Quincy, Illinois, to compel taxes to be levied to defray certain municipal obligations entered into, under authority of a State law which empowered the municipal corporation to levy a special tax to pay the annual interest. The defense was set up that a subsequent act of the Legislature limited taxation, and that, in keeping within this limit, enough money was not realized to pay interest on the bonds issued. The court, however, set aside the second act of the Legislature, and ordered that enough be gathered to pay the interest. But this was a suit by a citizen of this country against a municipal corporation and so was readily made available in the Federal Courts. But it is an entirely different question, that of carrying debts of States, considered as such, into those Courts.

At the outset, when our Federal Constitution first went into operation, States could be made parties to suits in the Federal Courts. But in 1798, the eleventh amendment to the Constitution was adopted which, while it allowed suits between States, did not extend this privilege "to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." This amendment still stands, and is a bar to any suit of this kind. Yet where, under a State law, a contract is entered into, either by the State or some municipality, the Federal Courts might be appealed to, but even then, it is claimed that it could only declare the validity of the contract,—but could not enforce its fulfilment. Of course, States could give their creditors access to their own courts, but this amounts to little. Where a State would deliberately repudiate a debt, it would also refuse satisfaction in its courts, even though it were to give access to them. Still further, it has been suggested that as many State debts are contracted for local improvements, they might be managed by having some municipality or corporation within the State assume the obligation, and that this could be enforced in the Federal Courts. The misfortune of this proposition is that all or even the majority of State debts are not created for municipal or corporation purposes, and could not, therefore, be settled upon them; and even if they could, the security, in many instances, would be of little value.

Of course, the sovereign of a foreign country might assume, in trust, the obligations of his subjects and collect them by reprisals, or diplomacy, or war, but this would be a very unsatisfactory method of solving the difficulty. Yet it is a question vital, in some particulars, to the honor of States, and particularly, to their credit abroad. The fact that ore State defalcates is apt to operate against the credit of other States,—and thus one can sully and injure the credit of all. It is not desirable that one should be allowed such power. More than this, where a State contracts debts, it ought to pay them. To admit the doctrine of absolute sovereignty in this particular is a stretch of right. It is true that sovereign powers or States, in Europe, claim and exercise the very power here spoken of,—but they also stand alone responsible, in diplomacy and war, for the action taken. This is not true of the States of this country. While they may, individually and separately, by the repudiation of debts, give cause for war, and do what in Europe is practically a declaration of war, they are protected by the Federal Government against the onsets of foreign foes. The equities would seem to require that if the National Government must thus protect, it should, through its courts, be able to compel the States to act so justly with foreign creditors as not to endanger the peace of the country. The amendment to the Constitution referred to was adopted in conformity with the extreme idea of States' rights prevailing when it was made. It is an open question whether it really expresses the views of the country to-day.

The only argument we can imagine as against this, is that which has grown up since the rebellion. The unlawful and corrupt use of State credit has been so general at the South, that the view is taken by several States south that they are bound only to pay the debts that were honestly contracted. Yet so far as mere compliance with the terms of law constitutes an action legal, all the vast debts of the Southern States are legal. It would be cruel, no doubt, to compel them to pay more than what were properly incurred. Here, then, are the difficulties involved. To cure the one relating to the lack of power on the part of foreigners to sue States would involve the repeal of the Eleventh Amendment to the Federal Constitution. All other measures would be mere make-shifts and failures. Yet as the contraction and repudiation of debts involves the power to bring on war, it would seem that the Federal Government should in some manner protect itself by insuring justice on the part of States to foreign creditors.

There is yet one other point. The design in organizing a Federal Government at all was to have an arbiter between the States,—or a bond of union, that would hold all together. Its design, therefore, was to stand between the States, and care equally for the interests of all. Thus the Executive uses the common strength of all the States to maintain peace and quietness in any one; and the judiciary settles or adjudges cases which affect one or more of the States, but which cannot be settled by any one. Congress is the common assemblage of representatives of all the States, and there a line of political policy, harmonious and fair to all, is resolved upon, after comparison of views, and debate of subject. Thus the entire design of the Federal feature of the Government is to promote and maintain a community of interest. Apply this to the case in hand. A State that is permitted to repudiate its debts, perpetrates a wrong against all the other States. Ought it to be allowed to do so? And does not the same principle that runs through all other departments of the Government call for Federal influence in this?

(From the Wilkesbarre Record of the Times.)

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE is a live and valuable newspaper, and gives evidences of prosperity by having donned an entire new dress. The typographical effect is beautiful, and improvements in matter and make-up are promised for the new year.

PERSONAL.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is *en route* to Florida, where she will spend the winter.

MRS. P. T. BARNUM keeps her left hand warm with six large cluster diamond rings.

DAVID THOMPSON, of Ohio, has been appointed interpreter to the Legation of the United States in Japan.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD gives annually 50,000 francs for the relief of the poor in his arrondissement.

JONES and Sharon, the two United States Senators from Nevada, are said to have incomes exceeding $2,000,000 each.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON, of Brown University, is said to be talked of in Rhode Island for the United States Senatorship.

A SINGLE small engraving, a portrait of Arctino, by Marc Antonio Raimondi, sold in London for 780 guineas, or $4,095.

SALISBURY POINT, Mass., has three clergymen, all named Wright, and each, of course, thinks that the other two are wrong.

REV. DR. W. J. R. NICHOLSON has resigned the pastorate of Trinity Episcopal Church in Newark, and will join the Reformed Episcopal Church. Dr. Nicholson is a prominent divine, formerly of Boston, and at one time connected with the Methodists. He took part in the recent Episcopal Congress in New York, and it is said will take a "reformed" pastorate.

C. P. GRAY, a member of the well-known dry Goods house of Gilchrist & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, died suddenly Saturday morning of apoplexy.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has left Augusta, Ga., for Washington. He is in better health than he has enjoyed for the past ten years. He weighs eighty pounds.

JOHN D. WHITE, member of Congress elect from Kentucky, will be the youngest member of the House of Representatives, having barely attained his twenty-sixth year.

GEN. GEO. W. MINDIL, of Philadelphia, has published a graphic and very interesting sketch of the battle of Fair Oaks, in reply to the narrative of General Joseph E. Johnston.

THE Arab chiefs of Algeria, who cherish quite a rabid devotion to Louis Napoleon's memory, have subscribed 200,000 francs for a jeweled decoration to be placed over his tomb.

GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW has exchanged the livery of war for the quiet garb of the citizen, and is now in Shreveport, La., looking after a cotton claim held by his wife.

THE Princess of Wales, it is noted, recently went to see "La Princesse Georges" in Paris, a play which the Lord Chamberlain will not permit to be produced in England. She was with her husband.

MR. B. H. STAIR, of the firm of B. H. Stair & Co., the well known seed store of Cleveland, died at Santa Barbara, California, on Friday, of consumption. He had been Treasurer of the Cuyahoga Agricultural Society since its foundation.

THE daughter of Wm. Sharon, banker, was married to F. G. Newlands, by Archbishop Alemany, Thursday night, in San Francisco. There was a brilliant assemblage at the wedding. The present from the father of the bride was $1,000,000.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is to lecture in Grafton, Mass., next Wednesday, and the towns-people are recalling the time, thirty-two years ago, when he spoke there from his old gig on the Common, it being impossible for him to get a hall or a church to speak in.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has donated a number of town lots in Omaha, embracing about four hundred acres, to the city named, as a public park, provided the city assumes the mortgages and taxes, amounting to $99,000, now due. The property is valued at five times that amount.

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Democratic Governor elect, has rented of Mr. Robert L. Johnson his elegant house in Albany for the executive mansion during his term of office. The Albany newspapers say that "it is expected that Mr. Tilden's sister and niece will reside with him." He is a bachelor.

EVAN EVANS, the oldest resident of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, died, in his 88th year, last week. He was for thirty years a justice of the peace, having been appointed by Gov. Snyder in 1817. He was elected commissioner of Chester county forty years ago, and was collector of tolls on the Columbia Railroad at Downingtown.

THE health of Prince Leopold of England, the eighth child and fourth son of Queen Victoria, which for some time past has been feeble, continues in an unsatisfactory state. His condition was so serious during the night of the 18th inst. that Dr. Jenner remained up with him during the entire night. Saturday afternoon's Court Circular announced that his case presented more favorable symptoms.

THE oldest tailor in the world has just died in Paris. He was 109 years of age. He was called Father Fibbs. He began his trade at nine years of age, and continued at it till his hundredth year. He worked for ninety-one years! Three months ago he made a pair of pantaloons for his youngest great-great-grandchild. It took him a fortnight. "And to think," he said, "that once upon a time I could make a pair in half a day!"

QUEEN VICTORIA, who is now fifty-five, represents a long lived race, and may live twenty years longer. George III., her grandfather, died in his eighty-second year. Her uncles also lived long. George IV. died at sixty-eight; the Duke of York at sixty-four; William IV. at seventy-two; Ernest, King of Hanover, at eighty; the Duke of Sussex at seventy, and the Duke of Cambridge at seventy-six. Her mother attained the age of seventy-five.

"WE give," says the Paris *Journal*, "an important piece of news for the fashionable world. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is about to sell her diamonds, estimated at a value of twelve millions of francs. They will be disposed of by auction, but in London, and not in Paris, as had been at first intended. The precious contents of her caskets have already been sent across the channel, and in a fortnight those jewels may deck the head and shoulders of a real duchess, or perhaps of a princess of the *demi monde*."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM seventy-five to one hundred seizures of small stocks of liquor have been made in Boston.

A LIVELY frog in the interior of a growing turnip, is the latest product of journalistic ingenuity at Salt Lake City.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company has increased the passenger rate from New York to San Francisco twenty dollars.

IT is said that carved wooden cups are to take the place of wine glasses for sherry, the fashion now being to drink it out of wood.

MR. C. T. KNIGHT, a wood dealer of Bethel, Me., has disappeared. It is alleged that he is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000.

REV. J. T. BYRNE, agent of the French Canadian Mission, fell dead, in Albany, N. Y., on Saturday morning, while on his way to the railroad depot.

JAMES MOORE and Joseph Norman, miners, at Lawrence, Ohio, were instantly killed by a boiler explosion on Friday, at the Maple Grove mines.

THE further reports of the recent hurricane in Jamaica show that the desolation of the Island was terrible and that starvation threatens the people.

HONEY is being sent from San Francisco to the Atlantic by the car load, some 150 tons having already been shipped East by Pacific Railroad this Fall season.

WELLWOOD'S soap works, in Jersey City, was demolished on Saturday morning by the explosion of a boiler. One woman was killed and several persons wounded.

FIVE colored men have been elected to the next Congress, all new men. Two are from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Alabama and one from Louisiana.

HARVARD COLLEGE has 1,196 undergraduates in all its schools and departments. The largest of the classes in the collegiate department is the Sophomore Class, which numbers 208 students.

T. L. JONES, who was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky recently, has been declared disqualified for the office by reason of participation in a duel. He will appeal the matter to the Court of Appeals.

THE Rochester Board of Education has voted to close the public schools on the 30th instant, owing to the want of funds. The Common Council claim that the Board has exhausted all the funds that can legally be voted the present year.

LEAVE to file a petition in error in the suit of the Union Building Association of Cleveland vs. Gallagher, has been granted by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Gallagher suit was the cause of the trouble now threatening the building associations in Cleveland.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, in the United States Court in New York, on Friday, directed a verdict for the Government for $50,000 against ex-Governor Caleb Lyon, of Idaho, in a suit on his official bond. Lyon's accounts were $46,585 short, of which amount he claimed to have been robbed.

THERE is bdm in Gilead, and this time it comes from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District of that State stands: White, Republican, 8,774; Cockrill, Democrat, 8,318; Republican majority, 456. Two years ago the vote stood: Republican, 8,962; Democratic, 10,287.

THE dilapidation of the "New" New York Cotton House, for the completion of which about $15,000,000 were appropriated by the Legislature, daily becomes more and more apparent. Is it ever going to be completed? Echo. Architecturally and otherwise the building may be set down as a gigantic failure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A CHICAGO German man-milliner has left for parts unknown, taking with him some fifty valuable dresses and the earnings of several seamstresses. His name is Frank Dicha. The dresses were intended to have been worn at an approaching fair, and now the fair ones must stop at home, thus imperiling the success of the fair.

EDWARD RIDNEY was arrested in New York on a telegraph from New Orleans charging him with defrauding Mrs. Van Ostern of bonds and cash amounting to $55,000. Mrs. Van Ostern arrived there on Friday with a requisition from Governor Kellogg, demanding that Ridney be delivered to the lady, and he departed in her custody.

THE "Pilgrim's Progress," has actually saved a man's life. A hack driver in Ellis county, Texas, was shot at the other night, and the ball penetrated old Bunyan's book, which the modern John carried in his breast pocket. The bullet had more force than we ever possessed, as it got through fifty-five pages before it was flattened out. Hackmen who wish to avoid the "Slough of Despond" should all have bunions.

THE Hon. George W. Wright, an old settler of Texas, has recently discovered some evidences of early civilization in that State in the shape of fortifications, weapons of war, cooking utensils, and articles of ornament. It is pleasing to know that there was at one time a civilization of any sort in Texas. It would be still more pleasing if somebody would find some evidences of a modern civilization there.

THE case of suspended animation of the body of little Bertha Miller, reported from Yonkers, New York, turns out to have been purely the result of imagination. The child was evidently dead from the first day. It appears that the belief in the existence of life was based on no better grounds than that the body when taken off the ice was found not to preserve the rigor mortis. This is explained by the fact that the child had been dead four days and relaxation of the tissues had probably set in. All doubts were set at rest by the body exhibiting signs of decomposition, and it was accordingly buried.

A MOST exciting contest took place at Streator, Illinois, recently, between No. 1 coal shaft of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, at Streator, and the mine at Braidwood, to determine which could produce the largest amount of coal in one day. The challenge was given by Braidwood and accepted by No. 1 Streator, which in ten hours produced 126 cars, amounting to 1,479 tons 200 pounds; also 16 cars nut-coal, or 160 tons. Total, 1,630 tons 200 pounds, being 323 tons is excess of Braidwood. This is the highest score for any one mine on record, and they hereby challenge the world to exceed it.

THE Grand Jury of Plaquemines parish, La., has indicted the following persons: Harry Mahoney, colored, ex-Member of the House of Representatives, for embezzling $3,300 as Treasurer of the Board of Education; Edward Butler, colored, ex-State Senator, for receiving a bribe of $1,500; Wm. M. Prescott, Parish Judge since 1868, for bribery and corruption in office, and subornation of perjury; Nicholas Rivan, colored, for shooting with intent to kill, blackmailing and obtaining money under false pretenses by intimidation and threats; and Frank White, colored, jailor and deputy sheriff, for conniving at the escape of prisoners, including a defaulting State tax collector. The Grand Jury consisted of four white and twelve colored men.

GLENDENNING EXPLAINS.

He Takes Issue with the Rev. Mr. French—All the Reasons Stated for Giving the Watch to Miss Pomeroy—The Last of the Testimony.

(From the New York Herald.)

Rev. Mr. Fisher, Rev. Dr. Eddy and Mr. J. Mare Martin, the Commission appointed to take testimony in the Glendenning case, held a session Thursday afternoon, in the office of the Rev. Mr. Dod, in Hoboken. The committee for the prosecution, as well as the committee for the defence, were present.

Mr. Glendenning was placed on the stand to testify in answer to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. French in rebuttal. He testified as follows: Miss Pomeroy joined our church at the December communion, in 1872; the watch was bought and delivered to her some time before the holidays, in 1873; it was delivered to her the evening of the day it was bought; the chain was bought in the Spring—in March or April—and delivered the day it was bought. I loaned her that I omitted $30 when I gave her the chain, and from that day I regarded

THE WATCH AS A PRESENT;

I stated this matter to Mr. Moore first outside of my legal course; he made a special inquiry in regard to all the presents; I happened to say to him that I did not regard the watch as a present at first; he said I ought to have said so or some remark to that effect; this necessity explicit statement did not occur to me when first talking to Mr. French on the subject; the reason why I exercised reserve when speaking to Mr. French was on account of advice which I received to be reserved to every one; I received this advice from a legal gentleman.

Q. Did you tell Mr. French that you gave that watch to Miss Pomeroy as an encouragement to lead a virtuous life because you knew that she had had slips and falls? A. I never did; I made an explanation to Mr. French that my general conduct towards Miss Pomeroy was an encouragement to her to lead a Christian life; I gave the watch as a reason for my continuing to have anything to do with her; at the time I gave the chain to her I did not know of her slips and falls.

Cross-examination—I don't know the date of the purchase of the watch; there was no intended connection between the delivery of the watch and her union with the church; I did not think of it until afterward.

Q. Did you not say to Mr. French that there was such a connection? A. I did not, but I fixed the time of giving by saying it was near that time.

Q. Why do you speak of the time of her joining the church if the giving of the watch had no connection with it? A. We had been speaking in regard to her connecting herself with the church; I suppose she regarded the watch as a present when I gave her the chain; I gave her to understand

SHE WAS NOT TO PAY

any more on it; the reason for remitting the $30 was stated and was understood by her.

Q. What was the reason? A. I had been instrumental in keeping her out of $50 and I thought I would make her a present of about the half of it, but I did not want to give her money; she never, to my knowledge, regarded the chain as a present.

Q. Why did you not state in your examination this reconciliation of the two statements? A. Because I thought it would be brought out on the cross-examination.

Q. Why did you say on your cross-examination that all your statements respecting the watch had been the same? A. Because I did not think there had been any discrepancy between the statements I had made; the new method of putting the case was owing to Mr. Moore's suggestion, though not entirely; as far as I am aware Mr. Moore did not go to Mr. French to set the matter in

THIS NEW LIGHT

to him; I always spoke to Mr. Moore previous to this in a general way of the watch as a present.

Q. Why, if you were not criminal, did you fear that your confidence with Mr. French would injure you? A. I had no personal fear about it; my counsel had advised me to be reticent.

Q. You had no hesitancy in telling Mr. Moore all about it? A. I told him only in answer to his questions; I did not want to tell him any lies; I would have put him off if it were possible; I wish to say here, with all due deference to Mr. French, that his manner, when he came to see me, impressed me as so cool and distant, as not to invite my confidence.

Q. Why, then, did you solicit him to break the news to your mother and sister? A. It was Mr. Hallowell's suggestion, and as no other person was present I assented to it; he afterward seemed unwilling, but I insisted upon it; I think I spoke to Mr. French in a general way about Miss Pomeroy's character; don't remember using the expression that she had had slips and falls; if I did so it was not in the connection in which he put it; I think I told him of her

LAPSES FROM VIRTUE,

but not that night; spoke to him afterwards about it; I did not know myself about any such slips and falls before her confession in May or June; did not refer Mr. French to any time when I knew of this to the best of my knowledge; told Mr. French that when delivering the watch to her in the winter I reminded her that while it marked the progress of the hour it should also mark the progress of her Christian life; Mr. Moore informed me that Mr. French's mind was laboring on the point; the only reason I can assign for not having gone to Mr. French and explaining the matter is that I did not feel called upon to go around and make explanations to individual members of the Presbytery; I told Mr. Moore to tell him to come down to my study; had he done so I would have

MADE THE EXPLANATION;

did not request Mr. Moore to make any explanation to Mr. French; had Mr. French asked the same questions I would have answered him as I did Mr. Moore.

This ends the entire testimony in this protracted trial. Drs. Imbrie and Riggs have not yet come to an understanding on the question of entering a protest gainst the exclusion of rebutting testimony. A most important witness in the rebuttal is Mr. W. D. McGregor, but the moment his name was mentioned he was objected to by Mr. D. on the ground that he was a new witness, and the Book of Discipline so regulates the mode of procedure that his testimony could not be admitted at this stage of the case without the consent of the defence. No action will be taken in regard to the testimony of the witnesses in rebuttal till the Presbytery announce their verdict. It will depend entirely on the character of that verdict whether any further steps will be necessary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE REDUCTION OF PRICES!!

Closing Out Sale OF TRIMMINGS!

Millinery, NOTIONS.

The following BARGAINS will be offered this week:

NEW PRICES!

Ball Fringes, 1 and 2 Balls, 44c, 50c.
Wide Silk Fringes, 37 1-2c, worth 75c.
Beaded Gimps, 30, 37, 50, 60c.
Good Merino Vests, 60c.
Good Gents' Merino Vests, 50c.
Good Merino Hose, 12 1-2c.
Good Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2c.
Good 2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.
Black Silk Velvet, $1.90.
27-inch Black Silk Velvets, $5.00.
Drab and Black Felt Hats, 62c.
Velvet Hats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Boys' Fur Caps, 63c.
Seal Colored Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Navy Blue Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Children's Fine Fur Sets, $2, $2.50, $3.
Good Whalebone Corsets, 40c, worth 75c.

Good Bargains IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Call early to avoid the rush at the

One-Price ESTABLISHMENT!

OF

ROSENBAUM & CO., 78 and 80 MARKET ST.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to ORDERS Received by Mail.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Tops, Cellar Doors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

Manufacturers of

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

FOR THANKSGIVING—JUST RECEIVED and for sale—Choice New Crop Dehesa Raisins, Choice New Crop Seedless Raisins, Choice New Crop Muscatel Raisins, Choice New Crop Zante Currants, Choice New Crop French Prunes, Choice New Crop Layer Figs, Choice New Crop Citron and Lemon Peel, Wright's Minced Meat, Malthy's Oysters, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Roasted, Mocha and Java Coffee, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, in great variety, &c., &c., for sale by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

APPLES—50 BBLS CHOICE. FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1874.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Despite the large qua last few weeks, customer BARGAINS in all the De and complete by the add Eastern Markets. Our c THE LOWEST, both fo in the House.

Special Good Bargains in

Black Alpacas AND CASHMERES.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas, worth 50c.
At 44c and 50c, Two extra bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Bargains in Black Empress Cloth.
At 50c, Black all-wool Cashmere, equal to usual 75c goods.
At 75c, 87½c and $1, Extraordinary good bargains in Black Cashmeres.

At 12½ to 25 Cents desirable Bargains in

Dress Goods.

THE LATEST PRICES IN

French Merinos and Cashmeres, all colors. Sateens, Serges and Twills. Plaid Cashmeres, Serges, &c. Mourning Dress Goods.

LATEST STYLES IN

Ladies' Made-Up Suits, Jackets, Sacques, &c. Shawls, all kinds; Ladies' and Children's, Furs.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

CHOICE GOODS

DURING THIS WEEK.

In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

FRESH LOTS OF

Ladies' Cloaks

OPENED EVERY DAY.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks, LADIES'

SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,

SEAL MUFFS,

SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,

Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.

Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.

We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.

Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c. New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.

Retail Stores.

WHITE, ORR & CO. NEW GOODS.

Camel's Hair Jackets and Overskirts.
Cashmere Beaded Jackets and Overskirts.
Cloth Jackets and Sacques.
Barred and Plain Camel's Hair.
Embroidered Suits, Black Cashmere.
Black Merino, Black Henrietta Cloth.
Black Drap De Ete, Black Silks.
Black Matelasse.

WHITE, ORR & CO., 35 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CHOICEST DESIGNS IN

BODY BRUSSELS.

RICHEST COLORS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

ELEGANT STYLES IN

TWO AND THREE PLYS

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

LONDON TEA HOUSE,

No. 18 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE AND FRESH

Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,

SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,

JUST RECEIVED.

J. S. PATTERSON.

FURNACES, RANGES, Mantles, GRATES, &c.

JAMES OLD,

193 Liberty Street.

C. WHITMORE.....T. H. LANE.....CHAS. F. NEALE.
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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

No. 50 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NOVEMBER

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ntities of goods we have s will still find PLENTY partments of the House, a ition of goods selected pe ustomers can also depend r the goods we advertise

BLANKETS

Eastern and Country Blankets, at exceedingly low prices.

FLANNELS

An immense stock of all kinds and qualities, at less than usual prices.

Special Bargains in Best quality

TABLE LINENS!

Slightly Damaged.

Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS!!

Of all widths and qualities at lowest known prices.

ALL OUR POPULAR BARGAINS IN

Calicos at 4c, 5c, 6½c and 8c.
Feather and Straw Ticking.
Linen Towelings and Towels.
Canton Flannels.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

Waterproof Cloths, all Colors.

128 Federal Street.

B. AND B.

FIFTY CASES

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

Extraordinary Low Prices.

This offering consists of choice goods of all kinds, from the finest markets of the entire country, where ABSOLUTE BARGAINS could be procured for CASH.

TWO CASES BLACK ALPICAS

At 27½c, usually sold for 50c.

40 inch Black Cashmere at 65c.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.06.

Heavy Black Gros Grain DRESS SILKS at $1.37½. Fine Cashmere Satin Finish BLACK SILKS, from $1.75 to $3.75, which we guarantee to be from 25c to 50c per yard less than present market rates.

Double Width French Merinos

All Wool, at 50c, Black and Colors.

100 Pairs Country Blankets,

At $7.00—Best quality.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

From Lowest Prices to finest qualities. OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES to select from, and new styles received daily. Call and examine.

Boggs & Buhl,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

P. S.—Complete stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear. Special bargains in Yak Laces, Beaded and Plain.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.

Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.

Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S

No. 76 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN THE

CHILSON

New Cone Furnaces, WELLMAN REFLECTOR,

Grates and Stoves, MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTLES.

ALSO,

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND

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MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. F. AHLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of the best material and latest style, made up on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable prices. oct28

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
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SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 23, 1874.

Saturday was not specially marked at the banks by any distinctive activity, that of drawing money to make the usual Saturday payments. There is much variety in the statements of bank officers, as to the character of the demands that are made, while some banks have liberal offerings, others are not so fully supplied, and all report good balances of loanable funds. A somewhat extended inquiry on Saturday, and careful analysis of the answers made leads us to infer that the banks showing is not that our manufactures are in anything like a prosperous condition. The exception to this remark are those establishments that run on specialties, that are covered by patents, and for which there is a steady demand. In all such cases fair profits are secured, but in all other cases the margins are very close. Explaining this, our Pittsburgh manufacturers say that they have not the control, even of the Eastern market, owing to the fact that supposedly strong mills at the East, which held firmly to prices for the past year, are manifesting more stock in the meanwhile, have broken in prices, and that, owing to the undoubted reduction of rates to peddlers, are underselling the market, and have forced prices down. The result has been a much firmer feeling in grain circles, with every indication of a still further advance, and the hog product continues considerably excited. The flour market continues dull, and there is no animation in the grocery trade, although, as noted in our last report, Coffee has advanced ½c. per pound, and there is a generally more business as being done, considerably short of what it usually is at this particular time, although it is perhaps about all we can reasonably expect. It is worthy of note that almost everything in this line is being purchased in small lots, showing the hard times, the farmer is getting good rates for everything he has to sell.

Iron and nails continue dull, but prices are without quotable change; $1.50 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Dull; $1.90@2.25 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—There is a firmer feeling in our market for the better grades, while the light supply but common stock is plenty and dull; prime to choice roll, 28@32.

CHEESE—Regular jobbing sales at 16½@17c for Ohio and 17½@18 for New York Factory.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The market is quiet and unchanged; fresh, guaranteed as such, 28@29; pickled, 20@25c, as to brand.

FEATHER—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations; spring wheat mixed, $3.85@3.90; for Wisconsin and Michigan, do., $3.90@4.00; for White, $3.85@6.25 for red and $6.50@7 for white. Rye firmer, at 80@85c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the markets are devoid of any new or important feature. Coffee continues firm but dull, and, as mentioned in our last, New Orleans Molasses has stiffened considerably within the past few days, under the influence of advices from the source of supply.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12¼@12½	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Extra C	10@10¼
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8½@9
SYRUPS.			
Sugar-house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maple	45	White Drips	50@55
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted Pittsburgh	
Rio Prime	22	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@77
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There has been a decidedly stronger feeling in the grain markets, especially as regards Corn and Oats, which are scarce and wanted, and the indications at this writing are that prices will be still higher. Wheat is also in light supply, firmer and higher; Penna and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.14@1.17, amber and white at $1.20@1.25. The Oat market continues very firm; quotable at 46@47c for good mixed and prime white at 43 to 44, and extra white at 45@46c. Corn in the market is light, is scarce and wanted; quotable 1 70 to 73 and new shelled at 70 to 75c; old shelled, 83 to 85. There does not appear to be much inquiry for Rye here as there is very little offering. There is considerable excitement in Barley in the West, but there is very little doing in it here; however, generally speaking, the feeling is very sparingly, indicating a want of confidence in the future.

HAY—There is an increased demand, and this, together with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, has caused a firmer market; we quote at $18 to $21 50 on track, and $20 on the car load, according to quality.

POULTRY—The weather to-day was more favorable for dressed poultry, and if it should continue, there will be an active market this coming week, as there always is just before Thanksgiving. Quotations may be quoted at 12@13c ₱ lb for ducks, turkeys, $1 50@1 6.

POTATOES—The market continues slow, as the receipts of late have been in excess of the wants of the demand, but prices remain as last quoted. Peach Blows quotable at 80c, in bulk, and 85@85 cts in sacks. Prolifics and Early Rose, 75@75, as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—The market has been considerably dull and heavy during the past week, and while it is reported more active than usual at this season of the year, as stated in our last report, however, there is considerable apprehension in regard to the future of the market.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	
₱ lb	13		11
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	12
₱ lb	10	Do., ₱ lb	13
Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	12	Do., 5 ₱ lb	13
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., 3 ₱ lb	14
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	1 75	Do., 5 ₱ lb	14½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 3 ₱ lb	15
Short Ribs Sides	12¾	Do., 5 ₱ lb	15½
Clear Sides	14	Do., 6 ₱ lb	15½
Lard Oil, per gal	80	Do., 10 ₱ lb	16
Lard—Ref. in tcs	15	Lard Oil, per gal	80
ONIONS—$3@3 ₱ bbl.		Cheese, per lb	14

EAGS—Quiet and unchanged; good mixed, 2½@3 cents; weight to the bushel, 45 lbs.

TALLOW—Country 7@7½c; city, 8@8½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	511	904 head.
Hogs	208	178 "
Sheep	25	104 "
Total	719	686

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change whatever in the rates of freight in this direction from this point eastward for some time, and, so far as we know, none is contemplated. Following are the current rates.

To Philadelphia	25c ₱ cwt.
To Baltimore	25c ₱ cwt.
To New York	30c ₱ cwt.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were again comparatively light, and the quality was of the usual assorted comparison, and with scarcely an average supply and an increased demand, the market was firm, and sales ruled at high prices. Many shippers, disappointed of higher prices, bought for next week, and it is almost certain, unless there is a very decided reaction in the west, that hogs will bring higher prices than the next 48 hours. Fancy cattle sold in this market at 6@6½c, and there is very little offering. There is considerable excitement in Barley in the West, but there is very little doing in it here; however, generally speaking, the feeling is very sparingly, indicating a want of confidence in the future.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has not been favorable for sellers this week. It was not what, if it be seen, were high enough. Those of last week, and insteal of an advance, which was fairly justified by Chicago and Cincinnati, buyers succeeded in forcing prices down. It is worthy of notice that hogs have brought but little, if more here this week than packers paid at both the points above named, and that on Thursday that would have paid freight back to Cincinnati or Chicago. To-day, however, there was a much firmer feeling, without, however, any quotable advance; shippers, apprehensive of higher prices, bought for next week, and it is almost certain, unless there is a very decided reaction in the west, that hogs will bring higher prices than the next 48 hours. Philadelphia hogs were sold this forenoon at 7.40 to 7.50 for fair to prime, and Yorkers at 6.50 to 6.75, and those left the city on Monday for Philadelphia very fed remaining unsold, and, furthermore, it was known that there were very few on sale, it is not to be expected that western shippers will send hogs here when they can do better nearer home, and it follows, therefore, that prices must go here or down there, this is about as certain as anything can be.

SHEEP.

There was again a very liberal supply of sheep this week, but the quality, in the main, was common, and while the most of for this latter kind showed no improvement, prime fat sheep, of which the supply was very meagre, brought better prices. There was a very fair demand for good fat sheep, either fine or common wool, for shipment to New York, and the probability is that prices for this kind will continue to improve for some days yet, but still higher, while, on the other hand, common scalawag stock, unless the arrivals fall off considerably, prices will go lower. Quotations may be given as follows: Extra fine wool, 90 to 100 lbs, 5@5½; 75 to 85 lbs, 4¾@5; 100 to 115 ₱ open wool, 5@5½; 125 to 140 lbs, 5¼@5½. One bunch of extra fine, 120 lbs, brought 6c.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 21.—Although the market has been quiet during the past week, the sales foot up the usual average, and include upwards of one million pounds. The general feeling is one of very indifferent about selling. Notwithstanding the dullness of the market for some time past, stocks are becoming reduced everywhere, and with an active trade for any length of time, would soon disappear. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, from No 1 to XXX, considerable apprehension in regard to the future of the market.

Extra 1,500 steers	6,50@7.00
Prime 1,200@1,300	6,00@6.25
Good 1,000@1,100	5,50@5.75
Stockers, 700@800 lbs	4,00@4.50
Bulls, as per quality	2,50@3.25

THE COMMISSIONERS AND STOCK PASSES.

In consequence of the passage of the late law, Western railroads would be subjected to should the free-return stock passes be absolutely abolished, the Western Board of Railroad Commissioners have issued a circular to the effect that they find it necessary, in order to protect the interests of the roads they represent, to suspend for the present the issue of free-return passes to persons accompanying stock until further action may be taken on the subject. In suspending this order, the Commissioners do not in any way surrender their conviction that the 1st section of the law is correct, and intimate that at some future time it may be so recognized by the managers of all the railways interested in the transportation of stock.

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	Wabash	30
Erie	28	Do. pref	48
L. S.	85	Ft. Wayne	97
C. C. & I. C.	20	Ohio & Miss.	30
St. Paul	36¾	Do. pref	56½
Do. pref	56	Terre Haute	8
Michigan Southern	86¾	Do. pref	20
Do. Central	76¾	Panama	135
North Western Common	41	Quicksilver	13
Do. pref	59½	Do. pref	30
Rock Island	99½	Adams Express	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	Am. Express	44
Pacific Mail	44¾	U. S. Express	95½
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	98
Ohio & Mississippi	34½	Canton	40
Union Pacific	35¾	Col. Chicago & Ind. C.	17
Toledo & Wabash	31¾	Del. & Hudson	96
Harlem	130¾	Illinois Central	97
Chicago & Alton	102½	Pittsburgh	100
Adams Express	94	Allegheny	44
American Express	44¾	Western Union	79¾
U. S. Express	95½	Quicksilver	13
W., Fargo & Co. Express	98	Mariposa	8
Fort Wayne	96½	Do. pref	20
Merchants Union Express	18½	Ohio & Miss.	28
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28½	Pittsburgh	100
Panama	135	Allegheny	44
A. & P. Pref.	16½	Western Union	79¾
Terre Haute	8	Quicksilver	13

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Reading	32¾	Lehigh Valley	61¾
" scrip	10¾	Central Transportation	42
Reading	34¾	Empire	88
United Cos. of N. J.	179	P. C. & St. L. 7's	74¾
Oil Creek	9		

NEW YORK, November 21, 1874.

Money was easy at 2½@3½ per cent. Prime bankers sterling 488 for sixty day bills and 490 for demand. Prime mercantile paper sells at 6@7 per cent., with the next grade to good names 7½@10 per cent. Gold was dull at 111¾@111¾. The carry over rates were 1@2 per cent., and flat for borrowing. The clearings were $41,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $674,000. The customs receipts were $319,000. The specie shipments were $1,125,000. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,227,150, and merchandise, $6,153,349. In Government bonds there was considerable doing, but were steady. State bonds were quiet and lower. The day was one of the dullest experienced in Wall street for some time. The changes in early dealings in stocks ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent., except Wabash, which fell off ¾ per cent. During the afternoon the average changes were ¼ to ¾. The market closed weak. The transactions on the Stock Exchange included 6,000 shares Western Union, 14,500 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, and 2,000 Toledo, Wabash & Western.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 468,000
Specie, increase	462,700
Legal tender, decrease	2,020,700
Deposits, decrease	2,941,500
Circulation, increase	235,500
Reserve, decrease	500,625

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of 1862, 114½; do of '64, 114½; do of '65, 115½; do of '67, 119; do of '68, 119; new 5's, 112½; 10-40s, 113½; currency 6s, 118½.

State Bonds.—Alabama, 41; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 32¼; Adams Express, 94½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 98½; American Express, 44½; United States Express, 84; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 28¾; do. preferred, 48; Hudson, 130; do., preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 85½; Northwestern common, 41½; do. preferred, 59½; Rock Island, 99½; Pittsburgh & Central, 107; St. Paul, 36¾; do. preferred, 55½; Toledo & Wabash, 30¾; do. preferred, 41; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 120; Illinois Central, 96½; Lake Shore, 86½; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 35½; Union, 99¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½.

LONDON, November 21—5 P. M.—The rate of discount on three months' bills is 4 7-16, or 9-16 below the Bank of England minimum, as the stock is 93¼; account 93¾@93⅝; 5-20's of '65, 106½; do of '67, 108½; do of '68, 108½; new 5's, 107¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 28¼; do preferred, 42.

PARIS, November 21.—Rentes 61f 60c.

FRANKFORT, November 21, 5 P. M.—5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise markets continues rather limited, although there is a much firmer feeling in grain circles, with every indication of a still further advance, and the hog product continues considerably excited. The flour market continues dull, and there is no animation in the grocery trade, although, as noted in our last report, Coffee has advanced ½c. per pound, and there is a generally more business as being done, considerably short of what it usually is at this particular time, although it is perhaps about all we can reasonably expect. It is worthy of note that almost everything in this line is being purchased in small lots, showing the hard times, the farmer is getting good rates for everything he has to sell.

Iron and nails continue dull, but prices are without quotable change; $1.50 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Dull; $1.90@2.25 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—There is a firmer feeling in our market for the better grades, while the light supply but common stock is plenty and dull; prime to choice roll, 28@32.

CHEESE—Regular jobbing sales at 16½@17c for Ohio and 17½@18 for New York Factory.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The market is quiet and unchanged; fresh, guaranteed as such, 28@29; pickled, 20@25c, as to brand.

FEATHER—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations; spring wheat mixed, $3.85@3.90; for Wisconsin and Michigan, do., $3.90@4.00; for White, $3.85@6.25 for red and $6.50@7 for white. Rye firmer, at 80@85c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the markets are devoid of any new or important feature. Coffee continues firm but dull, and, as mentioned in our last, New Orleans Molasses has stiffened considerably within the past few days, under the influence of advices from the source of supply.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12¼@12½	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Extra C	10@10¼
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8½@9
SYRUPS.			
Sugar-house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maple	45	White Drips	50@55
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted Pittsburgh	
Rio Prime	22	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@77
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There has been a decidedly stronger feeling in the grain markets, especially as regards Corn and Oats, which are scarce and wanted, and the indications at this writing are that prices will be still higher. Wheat is also in light supply, firmer and higher; Penna and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.14@1.17, amber and white at $1.20@1.25. The Oat market continues very firm; quotable at 46@47c for good mixed and prime white at 43 to 44, and extra white at 45@46c. Corn in the market is light, is scarce and wanted; quotable 1 70 to 73 and new shelled at 70 to 75c; old shelled, 83 to 85. There does not appear to be much inquiry for Rye here as there is very little offering. There is considerable excitement in Barley in the West, but there is very little doing in it here; however, generally speaking, the feeling is very sparingly, indicating a want of confidence in the future.

HAY—There is an increased demand, and this, together with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, has caused a firmer market; we quote at $18 to $21 50 on track, and $20 on the car load, according to quality.

POULTRY—The weather to-day was more favorable for dressed poultry, and if it should continue, there will be an active market this coming week, as there always is just before Thanksgiving. Quotations may be quoted at 12@13c ₱ lb for ducks, turkeys, $1 50@1 6.

POTATOES—The market continues slow, as the receipts of late have been in excess of the wants of the demand, but prices remain as last quoted. Peach Blows quotable at 80c, in bulk, and 85@85 cts in sacks. Prolifics and Early Rose, 75@75, as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—The market has been considerably dull and heavy during the past week, and while it is reported more active than usual at this season of the year, as stated in our last report, however, there is considerable apprehension in regard to the future of the market.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	13	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	11
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	12
₱ lb	10	Do., ₱ lb	13
Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., 5 ₱ lb	13
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	1 75	Do., 3 ₱ lb	14
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	12	Do., 5 ₱ lb	14½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 3 ₱ lb	15
Short Ribs Sides	12¾	Do., 5 ₱ lb	15½
Clear Sides	14	Do., 6 ₱ lb	15½
Lard Oil, per gal	80	Do., 10 ₱ lb	16
Lard—Ref. in tcs	15	Lard Oil, per gal	80
ONIONS—$3@3 ₱ bbl.		Cheese, per lb	14

EAGS—Quiet and unchanged; good mixed, 2½@3 cents; weight to the bushel, 45 lbs.

TALLOW—Country 7@7½c; city, 8@8½.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874.

CRUDE.

Trade continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, presents but little to which reference has not already been made. The most noticeable feature is that prices have been unusually steady all week, not having varied more than 2 or 3 cents from first to last either way. Advices from the producing regions report trade there as being very unsatisfactory to the producer, as it is alleged that current rates, as a rule, do not cover actual cost, and what is worse still, there is no prospect of an early change for the better; the production, notwithstanding it is falling off, is considerably in excess of the consumption, stocks are unprecedented and still accumulating, and development has not been as much curtailed as would naturally have expected, under existing circumstances and surroundings. A Titusville exchange of a recent date, says: the accumulation goes on at the present rate, there will be four millions of barrels on hand by the first of January, 1875. The receipts here have increased greatly within the past few days, and it is understood that the Conduit Pipe Line Co. are making contracts with some of our refiners to deliver oil in about 30 days. Our latest Parker advices quoted at 72½@73¾, for immediate shipment.

REFINED.

There is no improvement to notice in this important branch of business, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned; and, furthermore, it is not generally expected that there will be before January. If then. Notwithstanding prices are down to, if not below, actual cost, the export trade is very moderate, and while our exports have been unusually light recently, as compared with what they usually are at this particular time, it is worthy of notice that for the month of October the exports from the leading foreign markets, as published in our report of yesterday, is more than double what it was for the corresponding time last year. It may also be safely assumed that orders for export are not very numerous. Prices have not varied much for several weeks. New York, Philadelphia, 10¾; and Baltimore, 10¾.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, with but little prospect of an early improvement, as the stock is large and the demand light. Prices, however, are nominally unchanged; countries, 1.30; city make, 1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee,	Bbls
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	2,000
J Bushnell	Brilliant O W	468
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	237
J Bushnell	Model O W	84
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	477
O J Greer	Sunbeam O W	240
O J Greer	Lloma O W	228
E Crawford	Riverside O W	200
Greer & C	Lloma O W	154
Greer & C	Palace A & T	240
Total		4,562

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts Crude this week	35,858	bbls
" last week	10,387	"
" Jan. 1 to date	1,381,267	"
" same time, 1873	1,751,925	"
Exports Refined this week	2,867	"
" last week	528	"
" Jan. 1 to date	852,627	"
" same time, 1873	795,669	"

Chicago Hay Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Timothy is 50@51 per ton higher, under an urgent demand for shipment and light offerings. The Pittsburgh market has recently advanced, hence the firmness here. Prairie is firm, being in good request. Following are the prices paid for hay free on board, and the inside for same free on track: Timothy, prime, $18 to $19; No 1, $17 to $17 50; No 2, $15 to $16; mixed, $13.50 to $14; choice upland prairie, $13 to $13.50; No 1, $11 to $12; No 2, $9 to $10; mixed, $8 to $10; loose hay, on wagons—Timothy, $13 to $16; prairie, $9 to $11; oat straw, $11.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 spring 92c; No 2 85½c; rejected 80c; No 2 red winter, 96@96½c; seller January No 2 86@86½c; rejected 80@81c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 81¾c cash; 77½c seller the year; 72½c seller February; high mixed 71c; rejected new 68@68½c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 54@55c cash; 52½c bid seller the year; rejected 42½@52½c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 90@91c. Barley firm; No 2 $1.30 cash or seller December; No 3 $1.13@1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular; cash nominal; $19.50 seller the year; ranged at $18.85@19.40 and closed at $19.30 seller February. Lard dull and nominal at 12c cash or seller the year; $13.30 seller February. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 7c; short rib middles 9½c; short clear 9¾, all partly cured and loose. Green hams 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 98c.

On open Board in the afternoon wheat closed unchanged. Other grains steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $19.35 seller the year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.65@4.90; common to fair extra $4.95@5.30; good to choice $5.35@5.75; St. Louis $4.90@6. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.60. Corn meal dull at $4.10@4.15. Wheat—Receipts 30,000 bushels; opened strong $1.15@1.26; No 2 Chicago $1.06@1.08; amber $1.20@1.22½. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley quiet. Malt steady at $1.50. Corn—Spot trade firmer; receipts 103,000 bush; mixed western in store 90c; afloat 91½c. Oats firmer; receipts 41,000 bush; mixed western in store 60@62c; afloat 62@63c. Hay steady at 60c. Hops firmat 38@45c for '74. Coffee, Molasses and Rice quiet. Sugar active at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum heavy; refined 16½c; crude 7½c. Tallow firm. Turpentine heavy at 45½c. Leather firm at 26@30c. Wool unchanged. Pork dull at $21. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 11c. Lard opened lower, but reacted; prime steam 14@ 14¼c. Eggs unchanged. Butter scarce and firm; western 28@30c. Cheese quiet at 12½@13½c. Whisky lower; $1.02.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 28c; Ingot Lake firm at 22½c cash. Pig iron unchanged; Russia sheet and Nails unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Cotton steady at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.06@1.08; from delivery at $1.06@1.08. Oats steady at 44c. Rye scarce at $1.05. Barley steady at $1.50. Oils unchanged. Pork steady at $21 spot or December. Lard unsettled and irregular; 13½@13¾c spot; closing at inside. Bulk meats quiet at 7¼, 7¾, 10½ and 10½c. Bacon, all 15 to 25 days in advance. Green hams quiet; 10½@11c. Whisky firm at 98c. Hogs 10@10½c. Hogs dull; common $6.60@7 market firm to fair $7.10@7.15. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 98c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Oats firmer at 70@72c. Bacon weaker at 9¾, 14¼@14½c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 8½@8½c; common 8¾@8¾c; fair to fully fair 8¾@8¾c; prime 7¾@8c. Others unchanged. *Friday Evening.*—Receipts of cotton at the new port received this season is 5 to 10 bales below the Louisville Convention standard of 100 to 200 bales per day. Almost all of the cotton in Chicago, average only 183 lbs, and is, therefore, declared not regular.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber $1.18@1.28; No 1 $1.22. Corn quiet and nothing doing. Oats dull; western mixed 49@50c; No 1 do 52@53c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Hay dull. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½, 10½@11c. Hams and Lard unchanged. Butter firm; Western Reserve 30@32c; Creamery 35@37c; rolls 28@32c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firm at 18@20½c. Whisky quiet at $1.03@1.05½.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 red fall firmer at 97@97½c. Barley: buyers off. Rye higher at 90c. Whisky firm at 91. Pork lower at 82½. Green hams nominal. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged. Lard easier at 10c. Hogs steady; continue to unload 36,000 lbs. Cattle quiet; prime to choice native steers $5.50@5.75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Cloves seed steady at 7½@8c. Flour dull and unchanged; family extra $5.50@6.25. Wheat quiet; white $1.23@1.25. Corn quiet; old yellow 94@95c. Oats steady at 62@63c. Rye dull at 95@97½c. Barley quiet; refined 100@105c; crude 80@85c. Whisky $1.04. Butter firm; prime 30@32c; choice 28@30c. Cheese steady; fine western 16@16½c; prime 14@15c. Eggs firm at 29@32c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 red $1.08½@1.08¾; No 1 white Michigan $1.11; amber $1.07¾. Corn dull and lower; market firm; high mixed held at 78c; new do 70@ 70½c seller November; 69½c seller December; low mixed held at 77c. Oats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8 5-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 8,200 bales American; 2,000 bales speculation and export. Flour 25s 6d. Philadelphia hogs were sold this forenoon at 7.40 to 7.50 for fair to prime, and Yorkers at 6.50 to 6.75, and those left the city on Monday for Philadelphia very fed remaining unsold, and, furthermore, it was known that there were very few on sale, it is not to be expected that western shippers will send hogs here when they can do better nearer home, and it follows, therefore, that prices must go here or down there, this is about as certain as anything can be.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¼@14¼c; net receipts 2,610 bales; sales 700.

MOBILE, November 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¼c; net receipts 4,028 bales; exports: coast 1,407 bales; sales 1,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 14¼@14½c; low middlings 13¾@ 14c; good ordinary 13@13½c; net receipts 4,594 bales; gross 8,634 bales; exports: coast 702 bales; sales 1,991 bales.

GALVESTON, November 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 14¼c; net receipts 2,464 bales; gross 2,464 bales; exports: to Great Britain 2,454 bales; coast 43 bales; sales 1,125 bales.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co	2	Painter & Son	3
Glass N & Co	2	Lucy Furnace	3
Brown G & W	3	Pratt Bell Co	3
Isabella Furnace	3	Lloyd Q & P	3
Byers McC & Co	4		
Total	25		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Slatnick & Corn	1	J Painter & Son	2
Cingsley & Pitt	13	Zug & Co	2
H Lloyd & Son	3	Lucy Furnace	3
Total	19		7

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1874.

Stations.	Above Channel in ft., in.	Change in 24 hours	Wind.	Weather.
Brownsville, Pa.	4	13	W	Lt Rain.
Brunswick	4		SW	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	7	8	SW	Lt Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	3	12	SE	Lt Rain.
Confluence	7		Calm	Lt Rain.
Hermann, Mo.	1	10	S	Lt Rain.
Harrodsburg	3	14	SW	Lt Rain.
Little Rock, Ark.	1	7	S	Lt Rain.
Louisville	4	2	E	Hy Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	4	2	SW	Hy Rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	5	10	S	Lt Rain.
New Geneva, Pa.	4		N	Lt Rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	13	E	Lt Rain.
St. Joseph, Mo.	3		NW	Lt Rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	3	S	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	3	6	S	Cloudy.
Wheeling, Va.	4	7	NW	Cloudy.
Morgantown	1	11	SE	Lt Rain.
Dubuque	6		SE	Lt Rain.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H

HOME NEWS.

Broken Water Main.

Yesterday evening about six o'clock, the twelve inch water main, on Penn avenue, bursted at the bridge crossing the railroad track in East Liberty. An immense volume of water poured out and the railroad was flooded with it, but no damage of any account was done.

Silk Thieves.

On Friday night last the store of M. & J. H. Black, at Mansfield, O., was robbed of three thousand dollars worth of black silks and poplins. A telegram was sent to the police of this city offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of the thieves, but nothing has been heard of them in this vicinity.

The Condition of Hodge.

Last evening a reporter of this paper called at the residence of Frank Hodge to learn his condition, and found that he had improved somewhat, and was in much better spirits than he had been since he received his injuries. Some of his friends think he will recover without much trouble, unless there should be a change for the worst, which is now unforseen.

Child Scalded.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a coffee-pot full of coffee was accidentally knocked off the stove in the residence of Benjamin Jeff, on Craig street, Allegheny, and the liquid was spilled on the leg of one his little daughters, who was standing near the stove. She was scalded badly. Medical aid was summoned, and the child's injuries dressed.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity will provide the Thanksgiving dinner for the various hospitals as on former occasions. Contributions of poultry, jellies, vegetables, pies, cakes, or money, will be thankfully received. The ladies will be at the rooms, No. 138 Smithfield street, second floor, on Wednesday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., where contributions may be sent.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The new time table on this road goes into effect on Monday the 23d inst. As changes have been made in the time of nearly all of the trains, the patrons of the road would do well to note the schedule as published in the city papers.

By the new arrangement, two through Express Trains are run daily (Sundays excepted) between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Pullman's Drawing Room Cars are attached to the night trains and other changes have been made with a view to the accommodation and comfort of the passengers of the road.

"Capetal Punishment."

PITTSBURGH Nov 21, 1874.

There can be Arguments used in favour of Capetal Punishment and there can be against It. The Bible says whosoever *sheddeth* Man's Blood by men shall his be *shed*, or whosoever byeth a *man*, or seleth him shall be put to *Deth*. But if a Decent man kills a Rowdy, what *harm* but if A Rowdy Kills a Decent *man* He should be *Hung*. In Reading the Bible I Find that the Saints in olden time committed *Murder* —St. *Paul*, *Moses* and the *Royal* King *David* and I might enumerate *others ad Infinitum*. So it is hard to Deside in this matter, but *I* say that whosoever commits wilful *Murder* he should be Hung so shall you clear the Lond of Inocent *Blood*. J. McKEE.

Thompson Pardoned.

The Brownsville *Clipper* has this to say of the pardon of Samuel Thompson, the wealthy distiller, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary: "Samuel Thompson, who was recently convicted in this county of aiding in procuring an abortion, has been pardoned by the Governor, on report of the Board of Pardons. Thompson's conviction under the evidence, was considered, by the best lawyers at the bar, as well as by the community generally as an outrage upon both law and justice. It is reported that, after the rendition of the verdict, Judge Wilson himself stated that he did not see how the jury could convict under the evidence.

The Board of Pardons, also, after examining the records and the evidence, decided that there was nothing in the case."

A Pleasant Occasion.

Allegheny Lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W. celebrated its second anniversary on Friday evening, at Masonic Hall, Allegheny, by a very pleasant entertainment. Members and friends to the number of one hundred and fifty or more, assembled at the Hall, at about 8 o'clock, where they were first entertained with addresses, readings and music. J. Wamble delivered a brief opening address, after which Mrs. Anderson and Miss Wagstaff favored the audience with very excellent instrumental and vocal music. Miss Langa little girl of about twelve years, played very finely and selections on the piano. Miss Smithson and Mr. Eccles gave readings,—both in fine taste, and with pleasing manner. A humorous address by Mr. Marshall was received with great merriment, while the address of Mr. Anderson, containing a statement of the rise and progress of the order, imparted information that was very acceptable. The Lodge has been in existence but two years, yet has 113 members, and is rapidly growing. Aside from its fine moral influence and teachings, it embraces the feature of life insurance,—every member receiving a policy for $2,000. Five members of this Lodge have died,—and in each case the $2,000 were promptly paid the families.

A BELLIGERENT MENDICANT.

He Enforces His Plea by Demonstrative Actions.

Last evening about six o'clock, as a man named Meyerhofer was walking along Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, he was met by three men, with neither of whom he was acquainted. One of them asked him for a dollar. On it being refused him he knocked Meyerhofer down. Officer Heinrichs was summoned, but before he could stop him the man knocked Meyerhofer down again. He then arrested him and took him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as August Peters. He will have a hearing to-day.

DEATH AT MERCY HOSPITAL.

The Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury on Saturday—The Inquest Adjourned Until Wednesday Morning.

The Coroner held an inquest Saturday on the body of a man, supposed to be James Sullivan, who died at Mercy Hospital on Friday. In the evidence before the jury it was stated that the deceased was a habitual drunkard; that on last Tuesday and Wednesday night's he stopped at the boarding house of Mrs. Clinton on Penn avenue and was there but a short time when he became very ill, and at certain times was difficult to manage. Lieutenant Chidlow was informed of the case and by authority of the Mayor took the man to the East Liberty station house, and subsequently removed him to Mercy Hospital, where he died. One or two witnesses testified that the deceased had two bruises on his head, which had the appearance of having been produced by a fall, but another witness referred to a fight which took place on Highland avenue, in which it appears Sullivan was engaged. So owing to the fact that the cause of his death should be remain a mystery, the Coroner adjourned the inquest in order that ample time might be given to inquire into the Highland avenue difficulty, thought it was generally believed that Sullivan came to his death from the use of strong drink.

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.

A Communication Read and Referred to the Executive Committee—Appointment of a Committee to Consider the Point Bridge Question.

A special committee of the Coal Exchange was held in their rooms on Saturday morning, Captain Joseph Walton occupying the chair and Mr. Addison Lytle acting as Secretary.

A letter was read from General A. J. Meyers, chief of the Signal Service at Washington, D. C., with reference to furnishing reports of the stage of water at different points on the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. In the communication he expressed his willingness to supply such reports, but stated his inability to do so, unless the Coal Exchange would bear the expenses attending their transmission. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, who were instructed to bring the subject before the National Board of Steam Navigation, which meets at Washington, December 7th.

The Point bridge question was next taken up, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas Fawcett, R. C. Gray, N. J. Bigley, John A. Wood and Robert Connell, were appointed to confer with the officers of the proposed bridge, this afternoon, at the Coal Exchange Rooms with reference to the same. The committee were instructed to report the result of the Conference Meeting at the Exchange meeting to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts or those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make a batter with water and bake at once on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superior Crackers and small Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

E. P Jones, trustee, presented a petition asking that a restraining order be issued against certain execution creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. W. C. Friend, Esq., appeared for the trustee.

John Murphy, bankrupt. The assignee presented a petition for leave to sell certain real estate. John M. Edmundson represented the assignee.

Isadore Coblenz, bankrupt. Mr. Ober, assignee, presented the report of the sale of certain oil property and the same was confirmed.

Walter Wham, bankrupt. Exceptions to specifications of objections to discharge presented, and on motion of Mr. Ormer a rule was granted to show cause why they should not be set aside.

R. F. Milford, bankrupt. The report of the Register, allowing compensation to the solicitor for petitioning creditors, was presented and approved. S. C. Schoyer, Esq., appeared for the motion.

State Supreme Court.

(Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.)

ADMISSIONS.

Mr. James S. Young, of Pittsburgh, on motion of A. M. Wallace, Esq., and Mr. T. C. Campbell, of Butler, on motion of N. B. Purviance, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

ARGUMENTS.

Kirby vs. the Pennsylvania Company. Argument continued by McDermitt for plaintiff in error, and Griffith contra.

Benjamin F. Conghenour and John S. Detwiller, administrators of Isaiah Conghenour, deceased, plaintiffs in error and below vs. J. Stauff. Argued by Kaine for plaintiffs in error, and Playford contra.

JUDGMENTS.

Commonwealth *ex rel* John B. Butler vs. Governor Hartranft. Petition for a mandamus from Butler county. Judgment on the demurrer for defendant.

Jos. M. Long vs. Samuel Kelling and wife, Beaver county. Proceedings affirmed.

Farmers and Drovers' National bank of Waynesburg vs. Commissioners of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Silas Ullom vs. Wm. B. Carpenter, administrator, &c., Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

James M. Chadwick's appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

Joseph Keever vs. Felix H. Crago et al., Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

David Wilmerding, vs. The Commonwealth, Lawrence county Quarter Sessions Court. Sentence of the Court below affirmed.

Lewis Johnston vs. Jos. House. Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Ann Garlow et al. vs. A. D. Sicklesmith et al. Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Geo. B. Washalangh vs. John Grinnell et al. Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. H. Abbott vs. Lewis Emery, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Sweeny vs. Israel Thicksteen et al. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

James T. Briggs et al. vs. H. G. Pease. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Simmonds et al. vs. Barton. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mercur J.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

In the case of the owners of the "Dick Fulton No. 3" and the owners of the "Chas. Brown," the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $4,479.63.

Philip Heid vs. James Campbell. Petition presented and rule granted for plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into the defence.

McElhenon vs. Samuel Carnahan. Motion made by defendant's counsel to strike off order overruling the motion for a new trial. Hearing fixed for November 28, 1874.

Trial List for To-day.

Callow's adm'x. vs. Horner & Co.
Cochran vs. Alexander et al.
Cochran vs. Sims' adm'r. et al.
Kiser vs. Evans.
Blackmore vs. Gilmore.
Same vs. First National Bank, Brownsville.
Kraus vs. Voelker & Bittner.
Daugherty vs. Finn.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Z. Gillespie, a rule was granted on Arthur Hobson and H. G. Francis, assignees, to show cause why they should not be required to file and settle their account. Rule returnable Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

In the case of McNish vs. Weidenbold et al., W. C. Jackson, the receiver, filed a petition to be empowered to pay to Thomas C. Fulton and wife $1,020. Petition granted.

In the case of Wm. C. McCarthy vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the bill in equity in regard to the Wm. Smith pipe contract, the demurrer was overruled, and defendants were given leave to answer the amended bill within ten days, and in default of answer, decree *pro confesso* to be entered.

Sophia Oeste filed a petition for a divorce from her husband Jacob Oeste, on grounds of cruel treatment. The parties were married in 1867. A subpœna was awarded.

A petition for the voluntary assignment of J. A. Nicholson & Co., to C. D. Arnsthal, was filed and ordered to be published.

Christian A. Linhart et al. vs Peter McGuirk, in equity. Exceptions of defendants over ruled.

Augustus P. Davis filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Lizzie E. Davis, on grounds of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

On petition of Jas. Butterfield presented, an inquisition was directed to be held to inquire into the insanity of Mary. J. Butterfield.

In the case of Daniel Moose vs. George Fralich, a motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for the defendant.

Mrs. Annie G. Rossiter filed a petition to secure the benefit of the act granting to married women their separate earnings.

Trial List for To-day.

Phillips vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
Westlake vs. Wolff.
Krahenbihl vs. Barton and Keeney.
Stolzenbach et al. vs. Robinson.
Miller & Co. vs. Lemm, Arnold & Co.
Hespenheide vs. Wray.
Phillips vs. Gray and Frank.
National Trust Company vs. O'Neill.
McClure et al. vs. Patterson et al.
Oene et al. vs. Burgwin, trustee.
McEwen vs. Lucas.
Floyd, trustee, vs. Hill (2).

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The following sentences were pronounced in this Court:

Harry Costillo, of Wilkins township, for selling liquor without license, was fined $150 and costs, covering two indictments to which he plead *nolo contendere*.

H. Lutzy was fined $100 and costs on one indictment, for selling liquor on Sunday, to which he plead *nolo contendere*.

A. J. Windstein was fined $125 and costs for selling on Sunday.

Louis Zeller for a similar offence, was fined $125 and costs.

Frank Schwerth, for selling on Sunday, was fined $125 and costs.

John Pratting was fined $100 and costs on each of three indictments for selling on Sunday; $100 and costs on each of two indictments for selling to minors. Wm. B. Ross was the prosecutor.

Wm. Printy, for selling without license, was fined $150 and costs.

Frederick Vogel, for selling on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs on each of two indictments.

Frederick Gottekoh, for selling on Sunday, was fined $100 and costs.

Michael Uhlrich, for selling to minors, was fined $150 and costs.

Jacob Ott, for selling on Sunday, was fined $75 and costs.

Jacob Boerdlein, for selling liquor to minors, was fined $125 and costs; Charles Bornbach, $150 for selling to minors; John Rauber, $125 and costs for selling on Sunday, and C. Steffens, for selling without license, $50 and costs.

A. Feckle, for selling without license, was fined $150 and costs.

Philip Zimmerman, on each of two indictments for selling to minors, was fined $125 and costs.

Charles Rannsmiller, of McKeesport, on two indictments for selling liquor to minors, was fined $100 and costs.

John P. Wacker, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs on each of the two indictments.

F. A. Mayers, on each of three indictments for selling liquor to minors, was fined $100 and costs, and on one for selling on Sunday, was fined a similar sum.

John Becker, for selling liquor to minors, was fined $100 and costs on each of four indictments.

James Kinlin, who pleaded guilty to fornication and bastardy, charged by Barthroll, was sentenced to pay $25 to the Poor Guardians, $25 for lying-in expenses, $25 for maintenance of child, and $5 per month for five years.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	Michael Barret.
James A Hunter.	Henry Schupe.
H. Lutz.	G. J. Ambler.
Chas Bornbach.	Fred. Schumaker.
John Gartner.	Michael Murray.
Chas. Maloney.	Gottlieb Getz.
Thos. Scanlon.	Wm. Fairburn.
Michael Steiner.	Wm. Lorydon.
J. Keifer	C. Davis.
Anthony Happy.	J. Korshaw.
M. Freel.	Mathias Eichenlaub.
Henry Toal.	John Blaney.
Herman Long.	A. Bearernon.
Harry Sayers.	Leonard Florey.
Robert Fife.	Robert McKelvy.
W. H. Brooks.	John Lewis.
Charles Horback.	P. Monogan.
James Delaney.	John Welsh.
Mary Kane.	John Bittner.
——— Moore.	Wm. H. Wray.
Levi Boyd.	A. Breigle.
F. Schultz.	Charles Maley.
Wm. Eackman.	S. Keys.
Alex. Tomlinson.	
John Hulehan.	

"There's Millions in it."

This is a suggestion heard frequently about various projects, such as are indulged in by one of Mark Twain's heroes in "The Gilded Age," and it is well that people should be cautious about yielding to mere plausibilities. Yet there is one thing undoubted, which DOES contain millions of GOLD CASH, and deposited in a bank we all know, and have confidence in. About the fund of the next Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library there is no mistake, nor is there any mistake about the $2,500,000 in cash to be distributed November 30th. A few more days are left, and only a few in which tickets may be obtained. Cash orders filled at Home Office till 28th. M&W

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

IRON MANUFACTUREES AND PUDDLERS.

The Conference on Saturday Afternoon—A Long Discussion Regarding the Original Contract, Scale of Prices, the Hot Dollars, &c.—Another Session Next Saturday.

The iron manufacturers and puddlers held another joint meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the Association rooms, on Fourth avenue, for the purpose of further discussing the proposed reduction in the price of boiling. In the absence of Mr. Lewis, the permanent chairman, Mr. P. F. Jones presided. A large number of manufacturers were present at the conference, and about twenty-puddlers. The chairman stated the result of the meeting on Wednesday afternoon last, between sub-committees from the manufacturers and puddlers, to the effect that the question in dispute was talked over for some time, and it becoming evident that no agreement could be arrived at, they adjourned to meet again in joint convention. Mr. Harris, a puddler, intimated that the submission of any suggestions looking toward an adjustment of the difficulties would be proper. Mr. Jones said that the manufacturers had laid before the puddlers a proposition which they considered equitable to all concerned, and that it had been rejected, but if any one had anything to say, let him be heard. The manufacturers having submitted their ultimatum, and the puddlers having rejected it, the matter was apparently at an end, but if not, let some one speak.

DECLINING WAGES.

Mr. Bennett—Allow me to suggest that, as there is no apparent disposition to enter into discussion of the matter, as it was pretty thoroughly canvassed at the last meeting, that when we adjourn that it be to meet again next Saturday at ten o'clock, when the manufacturers do not feel like making any better offers than those submitted at the last meeting. Our advices are that wages are falling in the East, and are quoted four dollars for charcoal iron. We are still willing to stand to our proposition, believing it to be a good one for both parties. All manufacturers realize that the business has been a non-paying one for the last fourteen months. To continue losing money is regarded by all as the greatest foolishness, and we had better stop at once. It now seems that there is no chance of coming to a mutual understanding.

THE SCALE OF PRICES.

Mr. Harris—It is not our place to make propositions, as we had nothing to do with bringing about these meetings. You have made a proposition which we rejected, which we have a perfect right to do, and I don't think we will have cause to make a proposition this week, because we see no necessity for a reduction. If the old scale was good a year ago, for the past year, when the laboring men are in great need of work. None of the manufacturers can say that any of our men ever complained when the scale ran down, but always accepted the reduced rate. We don't want to break the old agreement now, nor to have a fight over it. If it is broken, the Lord only knows when we will be able to get another as good.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Mr. Bennett—Mr. Harris says that the old scale is good enough for the present as it was in the past. I would like him to be fair. When that scale was made it stopped at three cents, and it was understood that if iron ran below three or above five cents, there was to be a new deal—a new arrangement must be made. You all know that iron is selling at less than three cents, not because the manufacturers want it to be so, but because we can't help it. We will not voluntarily reduce the price, but if it is forced upon us by the market, what are we to do? We will return to our own card rates as soon as ever iron goes above three cents. Mr. Harris says he cannot see the necessity that demands this change. Well, the manufacturers can feel it, and that every sensibly, too. We all understand that when iron came down to 2½c, the scale would have to be readjusted, for there was no provision for it in the original contract. We cannot pay from twenty-five to thirty per cent. more than other places, and live. All know that nails which cheaper iron everywhere in the market, and have to compete with it. We must do something, and it seems that this proposition is indeed a very liberal one. We will be sorry to part company, because the workers have gone harmoniously through the past, and by doing thousands of men, will be thrown out of employment. But if the present is not the proper time for the readjustment of the scale, there never will be such an one.

THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT.

Mr. Ryan—There has been a great deal of talk about the original contract. The signers to that contract understood it perfectly, and that was that when iron was at three cents we were to get six dollars per ton for puddling. We want no changing, but are satisfied to work as we have been heretofore, and until the card goes below three cents we don't see the necessity for making any change.

Mr. Jones—Mr. Ryan evidently does not understand the agreement. If the card price was reduced below three cents, then either party can, by giving thirty days notice, have a meeting called to re-arrange any matters of difference. If we had not changed the card below three cents, then we would have no rates. The manufacturers gave the notice and proposed to jump down one dollar on boiling iron and all below it, owing to the hard times and the prospect for the unusually dull season.

ACTING IN GOOD FAITH.

Mr. Bishop—There is one thing that should not be overlooked. We are trying to carry out this contract in good faith. The presence here to-day of so many puddlers is evidence sufficient of that fact, and we are ready to negotiate new terms when such are really necessary, but we don't see any necessity for it now. Neither do we think you have any right to expect us to make any proposition. We are with you heart and hand and don't want any trouble over this affair. We think you should give us another proposition to consider, and then another if this is not agreed to.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. Bishop's plan makes it no better, but rather worse. He wants us to hand them another loaf and yet another, until they got one that suits their taste. Thus we might go on forever, but it would be fruitless unless we should at last give them all they ask. Now, has the scale been adhered to strictly by the other side? Did they not demand the "hot dollar?" It was not mentioned at all when the original agreement was made, but when the hot months came on they called a meeting and demanded the extra dollar, which is known as the "hot dollar," a thing which is, as far as I know, unknown anywhere in the east.

Mr. Harris—It is in Troy, or a half-dollar is given.

Mr. Bennett—Well, then, there is only one place. We paid it under protest, because it did not belong to the scale. We were full of orders and could not stop, but were compelled to pay it.

HAD TO HAVE HELP.

Mr. Harris—We have sarcedly observed the scale, and yet Mr. Bennett accuses us of breaking the scale with the "hot dollar." What prompted us to call that meeting was the extreme hot weather, and the fact that it was impossible for men could not stand before a red hot furnace all day. Have you not seen men rolling and writhing in agony from exhaustion by the heat? We had to have help to keep our mills in winter, when men can work most comfortably, and rush it in the summer. We did not ask the dollar, but Mr. Jones offered it. You did it yourselves. It was specially stipulated, and did not in any affect the original one. The men would never have struck for it, as that would have been a violation of the contract which they all felt under obligations to religiously observe.

Mr. Bennett—It is a most extraordinary thing, if this is so. Why should we give it when no other place did? or why should we offer to give it when the men, as well as we, were perfectly satisfied with the contract as it is? The mill that I am connected with runs as steadily in winter as in summer. Is there a manufacturer here who stops his mill in winter?

Mr. Herron—Mr. Harris, who demanded the extra half dollar for three months? We never stop our mill in winter to take stock in January.

Mr. Jones—My recollection is very clear. The boilers did not demand the extra dollar, but they said they would knock off for three months. At the next meeting it was proposed to give them an extra dollar. I don't remember who made the proposition, but they did not demand money, but threatened to stop work just when the mills were full of orders. This went on for two years, then they asked the "hot dollar" for three months instead of two.

STICKING TO THE TEXT.

Mr. Bennett—Was that not an indirect violation of the contract? They did not ask for an advance on the card rates, but threatened to quit work when the work was to be done. That's forcing us into giving it to them. The manufacturers have stuck close to the text and paid the "hot dollar," too.

Mr. Harris—The men thought it but just that they have this extra during the hot spell, for then they had to employ extra helpers. Even now we only ask even-handed justice. You know how men have to suffer from the excessive heat. We have met you in a spirit of fairness, and you submit an outrageous proposition, which we cannot accept. Because we don't submit, we are denounced as being arbitrary. You make your prices, but when the scale was made you didn't expect it to go below three cents, and it suited you very well then. Now, you say, we don't meet you in the proper spirit, that we don't understand you.

Chairman—My understanding was that when the card rates went below three cents the scale was to be readjusted. Iron is now really lower than before the war, when we only paid three dollars and a half for puddling. The time is fast coming to a close in which to consider the matter. Only a few more of the thirty days are left. Then something will have to be done, and we feel that we have acted in all fairness.

The conference finally adjourned to meet again next Saturday at the same place.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels from Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

C. Smith, Oil City.		T. Oneil,	Phila.
A. B. Henderson, Parker.		M. Aarons,	do.
J. W. Butler,	Phila.	R. Galbraith,	Greensb'g.
G. Z. Wilson,	do		

ST. CLAIR HOTEL.

J. L. Garden,	Altoona.	J. Johnson,	N. Castle.
G. E. Dougherty,	Kit.	A. M. Coulter,	N. Castle.
Canning.		J. E. Cochran,	Millerst'n.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL.

W. B. Tailor,	Phila.	F. Abenonmitter,	Phila.
T. C. Taylor,	do	C. Harrold,	Beaver Falls.
J. D. Dorsey,	do	W. S. Baird,	Latrobe.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Mud.

....Rain.

....Rising rivers.

....Happy river men.

....Our Weather Prophet was correct.

....Remember the poor—down in your pocket.

....Councils will consider Chief Irwin's case to-day.

....The turkey's warble is measurably mournful now.

....Shinny" is the juvenile pastime that is epidemic now.

....The boilers and mill owners did not come to an understanding on Saturday.

....Mayor Blackmore should do his duty and put a new head on the police force.

....The Thirty-fifth ward station-house will be finished in a few days. It cost $8,950.

....Skating and snow at Oil City, the other day, filled the juvenile heart with joy to overflowing.

....The pavements between Market street and Fifth avenue, on Liberty street, should be repaired at once.

....Federal street extension is talked of again, and there is a prospect that the work will be pushed forward in the Spring.

....The amount of the fines imposed for illgal liquor selling, in the Criminal Court on Saturday, will reach the sum of $42,250.

....It is estimated that $500 will be needed to supply demands for out door relief made upon the Allegheny City Poor Board this month.

....A grand concert and promenade will be given by the St. Cecelia Cornet Band, at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday evening, December 1st.

....Once more we are indebted to our old friend, H. Keenan, Esq., of Castlesblaney, Ireland, for copies of late Dublin and Monaghan papers.

....The Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue have concluded to put down sidewalks before rendering an account to the Court viewers.

....It is said a meeting of the creditors, and officials of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co, will be held in a few days, with a view to effecting a Compromise.

....Jones, philosophizing on the situation, came to the conclusion that "this all will enough to "Take things as they come," but his trouble was to get them to come.

....On Saturday evening a buggy was caught between two heavy wagons going in opposite directions, in front of the Market House, Allegheny, and was almost shivered to pieces.

....The committee appointed to canvass for subscriptions to the Board of Trade is requested to report to J. D. Weeks, Secretary, at 97 Wood street, not later than this evening.

....The residence of Mr. William Smith, the pipe founder on Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, was entered on Friday night, and property to the value of about $300 carried off.

....At one o'clock this morning the water mark on the Monongahela wharf indicated four and a half feet of water in the channel, a raise of one foot since seven o'clock yesterday evening.

....Fifty thousand passengers more were carried over the W. P. R. R. during the last month than the same month last year, between Freeport and Allegheny, including the Butler Branch.

....A foot race took place at Soho on Saturday, betwene James Conley and Robert Glover for $50, a side—distance one hundred yards in which the former won by three feet, time 13½ seconds.

....An economic necessity compels the reduction of the regulation pay of the P. R. R. Many mechanics and other employees have recently been discharged, and additional dismissals are to follow.

....The Allegheny fire alarm bell was successfully raised to its place in the tower on the engine house on Sandusky street, and fastened, on Saturday. The striking apparatus will be put up this week.

....The Rev. Mr. Floyd (colored) again assisted in the services in St. Peter's Episcopal church yesterday morning. Another opportunity for the *Leader* to indulge in fabrications concerning the congregation.

....A Union Sunday School jubilee will be held in the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, on Thanksgiving day, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. A fine programme is promised, and an enjoyable time may be expected.

....On Saturday morning a horse, drawing a vehicle, slipped on the vulcanite pavement, on Second avenue, near Linden station. The animal was killed by the accident, and the horse broke its leg. It had to be shot.

....The heavy fines that have been lately inflicted in the Criminal Court for selling liquor on Sunday, are beginning to tell, and the Sunday saloons are not half as full as twelve o'clock not a case was brought to the Central police station.

....Last evening about seven o'clock a lamp exploded at the residence of Mr. Alexander Alexander, Liberal street, above Jackson, Allegheny. Damage not material. The Friendship engine was called out, but did not go into service.

....Hon. Chan Loosun of Springfield Mass., a Heathen Chinee, "escorted and chaperoned over the state of Rev. J. F. Travelli, will probably lecture in this city in a few days. A "call" for him is out, and the Third Presbyterian Church has been engaged.

....On Saturday, the jury in the case of Robert E. Devore, tried in the United States Circuit Court for passing counterfeit money at Petersburg, Clarion county, came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree, whereupon they were discharged by Judge McKennan.

....The son of Mr. W. C. Coffin, of whom mention was made in our Saturday's issue, who pocketed $100 of his father's money and was about to leave the city, is anxious to be a tragedian. At the hearing on Saturday morning he was released and went to New Castle to join an opera troupe.

....Captain Barnes, ex-Treasures of Beaver county, was run over by a train on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., near Fort Wayne Station, Friday evening, having both legs cut off below the knee, and being otherwise injured. He only survived his injuries a short time, when death ended his sufferings.

....A narrow escape was made by a family occupying a house on Thirteenth street, south side, on Friday night. In improving this thoroughfare, it was necessary to remove the earth to close to the building, that it caused it to be removed from its foundation, causing the wall—the occupants leaving by making their escap.

....On Saturday evening a man named August Mayer entered a saloon on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and because the bar keeper refused to give him a drink for which he smashed the large window in the front. He was fined $20 and costs by Mayor Fleming yesterday morning, and in default was sent to jail for twenty days.

....Joseph Deckman, who lives on Thirteenth street, Seventeenth ward, was disputing with a German on Tunnel street, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, when the latter enforced his argument by striking Deckman on the head with a loaded billy. He was fined $20 and costs by Officer Schultz, and Dr. McCoy, the City Physician dressed the wound, which is not a dangerous one.

....The State Supreme Court completed the business for the Western District of Pennsylvania on Saturday, and adjourned after being in session about six weeks. There were three hundred and fifty-four cases on the list, of which number two hundred and ninety-four were disposed of by arguments, three hundred and five written opinions were delivered.

....The verdict in the steamboat case of the owners of "Dick Fulton No. 3," against the owner of the "Charles Brown," was rendered yesterday morning. The jury have been out three days and came into Court on Friday, at which time they stood eleven to one. They were again sent to their room and after deliberating twenty-four hours longer, succeeded in agreeing upon a verdict of $4,479.63 in favor of the plaintiffs.

....One of the watchmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a rarity in his way. His name is S. & J. Hill, and he is stationed at Lincoln. He has been serving in the capacity of watchman ever since the road has been in operation. It is twenty-two years since he smoked or imbibed wine; never swore an oath; never saw a game of cards played, except at a hog show; he saved the Philadelphia express from being wrecked, for which the passengers presented him with $50. During this time he has walked 78,000 miles, and in twenty-two years has only missed four days.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Sentences on Saturday—The Williams and Daisey Cases Disposed of.

On Saturday morning, Mr. D. D. Williams, late cashier of the First National Bank at Connellsville, was brought into the United States Court for sentence. Mr. J. Ross Thompson, counsel for the prisoner, made a short address, which he referred to Mr. Williams' business character, and said he could only look upon him as an honest man. He appealed to the Court to temper justice with mercy and impose on the prisoner the lightest penalty of the law.

Judge McKennan then spoke, in which he said: "This case is certainly a sad one. Under the facts in the case I have concluded to prescribe the minimum penalty allowed by the law." After calling upon Mr. Williams to stand up he continued, "The sentence of this Court is that you be confined in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years, to be exclusively under the control of the officers of that institution, and that you pay the costs of prosecution in this case." The prisoner then sat down without any perceptible change in his demeanor, and was soon afterwards escorted from the room.

George W. Daisey was next called up for sentence. He had been convicted of appropriating funds from the postoffice at Phillipsburg, Center county. The District Attorney stated that Daisey had been a good soldier and had a big fight for sobriety, which he hoped the Court would take into consideration. The sentence of the Court was that he be confined in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years at hard labor.

The sentence of John Montgomery found guilty of robbing the postoffice at California, Washington county, was deferred until next Saturday, in order that some evidence might be offered, which the prisoner's counsel thought the Court should become acquainted with before rendering judgment.

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THE HEALTH OF CITIES.

A Physician Prescribes a Method for Conducting the Sanitary Affairs of Pittsburgh—He Favors the Admission of Sewer Boxes to Franklins, Dairymen and Butchers—A Morgue Wanted.

In conversation yesterday with a well known physician concerning the sanitary welfare of cities, he stated to the writer that the deliberations of the National Convention of Health Boards, recently held in Philadelphia, would be productive of very beneficial results, provided the many practical suggestions made were only carried into effect. Our readers may not agree altogether with the views presented below, but they are none the less interesting. Said the doctor: "In the management of the health affairs of Pittsburgh I think many improvements can be made in addition to those suggested by Dr. Enively in his report to the Board, a synopsis of which appeared in the city papers, but a much fuller account of which I have in the journal containing the proceedings of the Health Convention. In the first place, the Health Officer himself should be a physician. Not a young sprig of a boy either, who has just graduated from a medical institution, but a man who has had years of practice and experience. He could also be Physician to the Board, and then two offices could be filled by one person. It is true the expense would be somewhat greater, but that would be more than overbalanced by the additional good that would inevitably follow.

"About how much would compensate a physician who would leave a good practice and accept such a position?

"Not less than $3,000 a year. The Health officers of nearly all our large cities are medical practitioners, and justly so too. A physician who has what is generally called a good practice receives about $6,000 per annum, but then he is obliged to incur heavy expenses. As Health officer he could afford to accept about half that sum. The difference may appear great, but a little explanation will clear it. Out of $6,000 a year a doctor has to keep a horse and buggy, and pay a man servant to take care of them. Is obliged to live in a thickly settled part of the city and pay a rent of $800 or $1,000 a year, to which is added the expense of fuel, and in many cases office rent. None of these expenses would he have to meet did he fill the position of Health 'officer. He could select his own place of residence, and instead of paying a heavy rent in the heart of the city could live in the suburbs. The necessity of a physician as Health officer is so obvious that I would not further discuss it. Another matter of great importance is the inspection of milk and meat. Too much attention cannot be paid to the purity of these two articles of food.

"In the adulteration of milk carried on to a very great extent."

"Far greater perhaps than most people imagine. Only the other day I discharged my milkman for furnishing me with impure milk. The commonest way to adulterate is with water, but some unscrupulous fellows take the milk from cows which have diseased udders, and its influence on the health of those who drink it cannot be other than bad. The best method of detecting these numerous frauds is to follow the dairyman to some customer and after he has delivered his milk to go in the house and inspect it. If he has sold a spurious article, his license should be taken from him, and a heavy penalty inflicted. A few cases of such a character would insure purity and honesty in the sale of milk. It is possible the inside and outensils of the milk dealer should be so situated as to be always open to inspection, and the inspector should see that every thing is kept scrupulously neat and clean, and prevent the introduction of false ingredients. The same rules will apply to the examination of meat. The shambles where beeves are slaughtered should also be open to inspection in order that the meat be kept free